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VOL. XX NO. 263 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

COMMUNALISTS SEE LIGHT AT ALLAHABAD

IMPRESSED WITH NEED OF UNITY IN INTEREST OF MOTHERLAND

Malaviya's Confession

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO DELEGATES TO COMPOSE DIFFERENCES

BOMBAY WOMEN'S LEAD COMMENDED

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

"I CONFESS I AM ONE OF THOSE WHO DID NOT FOLLOW THE LIGHT BUT I SEE IT NOW."

In these touching words Pandit Malaviya appealed to the Unity Conference delegates to sink differences and reach an agreement which he said was quite possible.

100 DELEGATES

Over 100 delegates from all over the country attended the conference which commenced its session at Mayo Hall in the after noon at Three.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar presided.

The proceedings lasted for over two hours and consisted mainly of formal speeches after which a committee of about 20 members was appointed to report the conference of the terms of compromise by 7 p.m. to-morrow when the conference again meets.

Besides the President Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Shaukat Ali made very impressive speeches which will be long remembered. The general impression created by the speeches is both Panditji and the Maulana are determined to make the conference a success and their optimism is equally shared by the delegates.

MAULANA MISSES MAHATMA'S GUIDANCE

Proposes "Grand Old Man" Of Madras To The Chair

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in proposing Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharia to the chair said. "We have met on a very important occasion and we are passing through the most extraordinary times. Congregation like this where Indians of different shades of opinions, belong to different faiths have come together to find a solution of the communal problem. I believe you all share with me the view that we must have had amongst us to-day Mahatma Gandhi to guide and help in our efforts and to give us the benefit of his experience. Personally I feel that his absence, inspite of our efforts, ought to make us more determined to spare no pains to make the Conference a success. It was not in our hands to secure his release but it is certainly in our hands to make this conference a success. I think you will agree with me when I propose the name of the Grand Old Man of Madras, who with his years and experience can best guide us in our deliberations in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi with a heart full of hope that the Conference will succeed. Inspite many difficulties I think I cannot do better than propose this name to the chair.

Pandit Malaviya seconding said: "I endorse every word of Maulana Shaukat Ali and second the proposition."

President's Speech

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The President in his opening remarks said that they had met for a peculiar purpose and in a peculiar conference. They were there to see what compromise could arrive at to make the conditions of the communal award less unsatisfactory. Hindus,

(Continued On Page 7.)

VICEROY'S ACTION RESENTED

Mahatma Missing From Unity Conference

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A resolution was moved from the Chair "deeply regretting the refusal of the Viceroy to concede facilities to Maulana Shaukat Ali to see Mahatma Gandhi, whose assistance to the Conference would have been invaluable." The resolution was passed unanimously.

GRAF ZEPPELLIN'S PROUD RECORD

OVER 7 000 PASSENGERS CARRIED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 3.

Carrying 21 passengers including Colonel Master of Sempill. The Graf Zeppelin arrived back safely this afternoon from her ninth and last trip across the Atlantic to South America this year.

It is proposed to increase the number of these trips to 15 next year with a stop each way somewhere in Spain, probably in Seville.

Forty passengers will be accommodated next year and fares will be greatly reduced. Altogether the Graf Zeppelin has now flown 320,000 miles including 29 Atlantic crossings and has carried over 7,500 passengers.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S FASTEST MONOPLANE

"Spirit Of Fun" On Seven-day Dash

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Hongkong.—World's fastest monoplane "Spirit of Fun" has departed on a seven-day dash "en route" to Johannesburg after two hours stay. The machine is piloted by Captain Dixon and carries Mr. Arthur Loew, Film Chief, who are engaged in record-breaking world tour. Their route will be via Hanoi, Calcutta, Karachi, Baghdad and Khartoum.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S NON-POLITICAL CABINET

BAGHDAD, Nov. 3.

Naji Shawkat Beg, the Minister of Interior succeeds Nuri Pasha as the Premier, forming a non-political Cabinet chiefly of high officials.—Reuter.

Panchanan Babu Arrested

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Panchanan Babu of All-India Spinners Association was arrested last night at Sealdah Station on his return from Noakhali District.

Narindra Roy arrested in connection with the Watson outrage was discharged to-day, but was rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Unemployment Debate In Commons

MILK AND WATERY RESOLUTION

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

The position of the agricultural industry will be one of the subjects discussed during the general debate on unemployment which begins in the House of Commons to-morrow and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

An interesting feature of the debate is that it will not be conducted on Party lines and the members of all sections will pool their ideas on the outstanding problem. The motion on which the debate will be raised by Mr. Lansbury is non-committal in form and states that the House views with concern the present volume of unemployment and will welcome all proper measures for dealing with it.

Several members of Government including the Prime Minister, the Minister for Agriculture and the Chancellor of Exchequer will participate.

On the eve of commencement of debate there is information that Unemployment figures for October shortly to be issued will show reduction in the number of unemployed by 110,000 and this figure is understood to include decrease of 40,000 in number of unemployed in Lancashire and Midlands.—B. O. W.

LONDON BOBBY PRAISED

For Strain During Hunger-Marchers Parade

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

The Commissioner of London Police in expressing thanks to police and special constables has complimented them on way they have behaved and met additional strain during the latter few days. —B. O. W.

LINCOLN IN FESTIVE MOOD

Old Cathedral Restored

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 3.

Lincoln was in festive mood to-day on the occasion of thanksgiving service to mark the completion of repairs to the Cathedral. The restoration cost £130,000. The congregation included the Duke and Duchess of York and also A. F. Bemish of Boston, Massachussetts.

Reference was made in Bishop's sermon to late Dean Foy who undertook the journey to United States and South America thrice in order to raise money for the restoration of Cathedral.

—Reuter's Special.

140 MILES LONG SOVIET CANAL COMPLETED

Joins The White Sea To The Baltic

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Moscow.—The Canal connecting the White Sea with the Baltic has been completed in a year according to a claim by the Soviet Government.

It is estimated that it will enable eleven million tons of goods to be transported annually between the two seas. The Canal which stretches from Soroka to Leningrad is 140 miles long and uses the rivers Vygo and Soir Lakes Vygo and Onega.

It will be used for transport of timber, metallic ore and coal and for relieving the pressure on single track of Murman Railway.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH SENTENCES OF 6 REDUCED

THAYETMAYO REBELLION CASE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Justices Brown and Ba U reduced the sentence of death to transportation for life in the case of six appellants and confirmed the convictions and sentences of the remaining 14 in an appeal in the Thayetmayo Rebellion case in which the special Judge had sentenced two to transporation and the rest to death. The rebellion, it was stated, was started by Saya Nyan, who formed several rebel Assoviations in April 1931. Originally 23 accused were concerned but the case against two was withdrawn and one turned approver.—A. P.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADS

Engineering Workshop Men Down Tools

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The situation in Perambur remains unchanged. According to a communique issued by the Railway Administration, the majority of workmen employed in the Engineering Workshops at Arkonam struck work this morning. The situation in other parts of the Railway is normal.—A.P.

RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADING

ARKONAM, November 3.

In accordance with the decision of the Union Central Council, the engineering workshop employees with the exception of the Public Utility Service employees, exempted by the Union, struck work this morning.

Mr. Giri addressing the workers said that the Administration had provoked the strike, despite the Union's readiness to face a conciliation board.—A.P.

NO OVER PRODUCTION OF CUBAN SUGAR

President Decrees To Limit It To 2,000,000 Tons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Havana.—A decree, limiting 1932/33 sugar crop to 2,000,000 tons and fixing February 1, 1933 as the date for the openin of the grinding season, has been signed by President Machado. Thus Cuban sugar in the market for the current year, including sugar under the Chadbourne and other schemes, will total 3,000,000 tons.—Reuter.

MADRAS MINISTRY RESIGNS

"Justice" Party Squabbles Take Surprising Turn

DEATH KNELL OF DYARCHY?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, November 3.

The deathknell of dyarchy was sounded in Madras to-day when the "Justice" party squabbles took a surprising turn resulting in the resignation of all three Ministers.

The Ministry is going abegging but none excepting the Rajah of Bobbila is anxious to form a Ministry. Madras is the only province where Party system prevails in the formation of Ministry and the party system has thoroughly broken down.

Three alternatives are open to the Governor. He can take over the transferred "half and compose difference in the 'Justice' party or dissolve the council and leave the question of Ministry to the new council.

The stage was set for stormy meeting of the "justice" party but in view of the Chief Minister's announcement that he has also resigned neither the motion of "No-Confidence" nor the compromise resolution was discussed.

Well-informed political circles anticipate that a Coalition Ministry is not improbable. If the Rajah of Bobbili accepts the Ministry he may not go to the Round Table Conference.

NO MEETING OF THE CABINET

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

In virtue of the powers vested in him under the Government of India Act, 1919, the President of the Madras Legislative Council has directed that there shall be no meeting of the Council to-morrow.

It is surmised that this action has been taken as a result of the crisis that has occurred in the Ministry as there are a number of supplementary demands to be moved under the head "Transferred" by Ministers concerned, who have resigned and the business, as such, could not be transacted.—A. P.

CHIEF MINISTER RESIGNS

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

At about 5 o'clock Mr. Muniswami Naidu, the Chief Minister, tendered his resignation. Consequently, the motion of "No-confidence" intended to be moved against him at the Party-meeting this evening has been dropped.

The Party now meets to elect a Leader, who, it is stated, will interview the Governor to form Ministry.

Earlier in the afternoon the adherents of Mr. Naidu were busy enlisting support for him. About 22 members had given assurances of their support, and it was believed that with 10 more supporters he could have faced the no-confidence motion at the Party-meeting. The resignations of Mr. Rajan and Mr. Reddiar, two other Ministers, earlier had its effect in influencing Mr. Naidu's decision.—A.P.

Prospects Of New Cabinet

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

It is understood that the second and third Ministers resigned owing to difference of opinion with the Chief Minister. Their group was believed to be 50 strong an hour before the appointed time for the Justice Council-Party meeting called this evening to discuss vote of no-confidence. The Chief Minister Naidu's adherents had hopes of raising their strength to 30 before evening and had signified their intention to form a separate group in the Justice Party, whose total strength is 70, including 13 nominated, non-officials in a House consisting of 132 members.

EASING THE SITUATION.

Matters took a different turn at 5 o'clock when after consultations at which Mr. Naidu and Mr. Rajan (second Minister who has resigned), were present, it was agreed that Mr. Naidu should also resign. The party met soon after when the no-confidence motion was dropped. It is stated that the action of the three Ministers was needed to ease the situation.

It is surmised that the future Ministry will consist of Mr. P.T. Rajan, Rajah of Bobbili and Mr. Kumarswami Reddi.—A.P.

THIRD R. T C. TAMASHA

Reading And Lothian As British Delegates

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lord Reading and Lord Lothian will be members of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference in addition to Earl Winterton mentioned last night.

The India Committee of the Cabinet met to consider the matter of representations this morning and an early announcement of the full list is expected.—Reuter.

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Notification

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, PALACOLE, passed in its Resolution No. 74, dated 31-8-1932, that the Government may be requested to grant licence to any Company which they deem proper for electrification of Palacole town (West Godavari District under the following conditions.

(1) That the charges already incurred by the Municipal Council for preliminary investigation of electrical scheme should be refunded to the Council by the Company which undertakes the scheme.

(2) That the rates for consumption of the electricity supplied to the Municipal Council should not excess those adopted for town consumption.

(3) That a security must be given as proposed by Government to execute and complete the scheme immediately.

(4) That after obtaining necessary licence from Government the execution of the scheme should be immediately started and completed without break.

Applications are therefore invited for electrification of the Palacole town.

Chairman,
Municipal Council, Palacole.
West Godavary District.
31-10-1932
5729

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 619 OF 1932

Re (1) LALA KHEMAJI (2) AMRA KHEMAJI and (3) UMA KHUBAJI, all of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants until recently residing and carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders under the name, style and firm of Ajbaji Raibhanji & Co., also known as Ajba Raibhan & Co., at Jambli Molla outside the Fort of Bombay ... Debtors.

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K. A. BHOJWANI,
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5732

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LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Steamer Sumatra for Java.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Naringa for Australia.

SS Sumatra:—The M. Italiana steamer "Sumatra", arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

SS Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Varela" sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Mirzapore:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer "Mirzapore," will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S Bintang:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer "Bintang", will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

SS Naldera for London:—146 bags I. coffee, Thos. Cook & Son; 7 cases brassware, Thos. Cook & Son; 187 bags rapeseed, A Govindji; 1 bale woollen carpets, I F Leny; 1 bale woollen rugs, Cox & Kings Ld.; 2 cases brassware, Mercantile Bank of India Ld.; 11 bales animal skin, A K A Rasool; 1 bale animal skin, H Azizulla; 6 bales animal skin, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—124 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 410 bags groundnuts, 65 bags turmeric. S M Rajgor & Co.; 1 case condiments, Thos. Cook & Son.

SS Mundra for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Hull:—723 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills.

SS Tuscania for Glasgow:—60 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 50 bales hemp. M Nissim; 50 bales hemp, Graham Tdg. Co.

SS Marienfels for Hamburg:—1 bag gumkhatty, N Mooljі & Co.; 70 bales turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.; 1 pot palma rosa oil, M Bhuta & Co.; 75 bales Akund cotton, Textile Products Ld.; 110 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Hamburg:—400 bags kardi-seed. R Shantilal & Co.

For Ratterdom:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

SS President Polk for New York:—3 cases brassware, American Express Co.; 70 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Son.

For Genoa:—134 bales cotton raw. O Suleman & Co.

For Alexandretta:—24 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

For Joffa:—11 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

For Istambul:—2 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham & Sons.

SS Havre Maru for Kobe:—661 bales cotton raw, K M Nahhoo; 300 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 120 bales cotton raw. S Karamshi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amarsey & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw. N Manilal & Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

SS Hakdote Maru for Osaka:—25 ton iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

SS Bintang; Agents Volkart Bros. from Bangkok:—1210 pieces teak squares; 17 pieces yong squares.

SS Strathnaver; Agents M M & Co. from London:—15 cases haddocks; 20 cases discs; 16 cases writing ink; 55 cases provision; 36 cases fish; 13 cases wrosted yarn; 13 cases paper; 13 cases toys; 30 cases ovaltine.

From Bordeaux:—124 cases brandy.

From Cherute:—60 cases brandy

From Alexandria:—77 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan:—100 bags gum Arabic.

SS Garbeta; Agents M M and Co.; from Moulmein:—3059 bags rice; 1082 bundles teak stuff; 628 bundle teak planks; 493 bundle teak posts; 25 bundle teak squares; 60522 bundle teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—1300 bags rice; 157 bundle teak scantlings; 243 bundle teak sleepers; 169 bundle teak squares; 32 pieces tin; 901 bars pig lead; 639 bars silver.

SS Corignano; Agents L Triestino; from Trieste:—17 cases springs; 305 cases chains; 850 cases paper; 20 cases twine; 168 cases cellulose; 120 cases nails; 62 cases railway materials; 30 cases lionian-ware; 199 cases hollow glass; 373 cases shoes; 28 cases beer; 1625 cases glassware; 50 cases enamelware; 36 cases steel in bars.

From Venice:—34 bales paper; 40 barrels ivory; 280 bags stone chips; 160 bales Art. silk yarn; 32 bales waste silk yarn; 1200 bags garlic; 38 cases twine; 116 pieces marble slabs.

From Aden:—45 bags gum Arabic; 12 bags gum Olibonum; 10 bags almonds.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Poor U. P. Bengal Crop

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Messrs. P Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 3 points lower

We have had another exceedingly dull and uninteresting week. The New York market has sagged slowly due more to lack of interest on the part of traders than to any weight of hedge selling. Everyone in America appears to be wholly concerned with the result of the Presidential Election which will take place next Tuesday. It is difficult to say what will be the effect on the markets after the election result is known. The outstanding feature of the American position is that the Government over there is steadily allowing the Budget deficit to go on increasing, and until this and many other difficult problems are tackled with courage, economic conditions in the U S A are likely to become worse rather than better. Our American friends wish to sell their cotton and wheat to other countries at higher prices than those now ruling, but how this is going to be done when they have a tariff barrier high enough to exclude practically everything these other countries can sell to the U S A. has never yet been explained. We believe large quantities of alcoholic liquors are still imported but as these do not go through the normal trade channels, so long as the Prohibition Laws continue, the American Exchequer will receive no benefit. It is to be hoped that after the Election is over the American people will face the position in a more sensible and broad manner than they have done in the past. Until they do so it is difficult to hold bullish views for American cotton, more especially in view of the very large supply which is available.

In Bombay the market has been dull and over the week hedge contract prices are from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. The weakness in the Sterling Dollar exchange has kept Liverpool and Bombay relatively steady as compared with New York, but very little real business has been reported. The moderate business for the Far East has been done but Europe has shown little interest. Over the weekend the Hindu Diwali Festival was celebrated but so far as fresh business in cloth and yarn is concerned, it is many years since so little business was transacted in Bombay.

We continue to get quite satisfactory reports regarding the coming Indian crop. Estimates for the United Provinces Bengal crop are being reduced but this is being more than made up by better reports from other districts. The crop this year is somewhat later than normal, consequently arrivals in the interior are still very small, and we are not yet in a position to judge what effect on prices the free movement of the Indian crop will have.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

F P Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 2-11-32	3203000	3681000
Receipts Yesterday 2-11-32	75000	41000
Exports to date 2-11-32	2105000	1920000
Stock at Ports 28-10-32	4259000	4369000
Stock Interior Towns 28-10-32	2030000	1750000
Stock Liverpool 28-10-32	735000	685000
Visible Supply 28-10-32	8453000	7856000
Quantity in Sight 28-10-32	4832000	5589000
Quantity out of Sight 28-10-32	3183000	2940000

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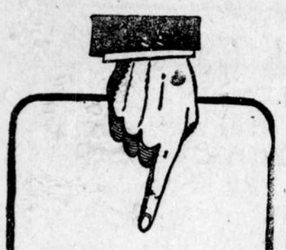

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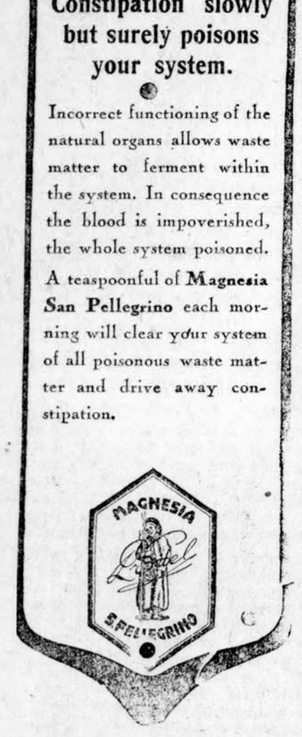

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MAHATMA GANDHI

BY

D. V. ATHALYE

Price Rs. 5; Postage extra.

This is the first Indian biography of the Mahatma and it is published from original sources. The style is easy, vigorous and attractive. The author gives a correct history of the spiritual evolution of Mahatma Gandhi along with the history of Indian Nationalism. "NEW INDIA" edited by Dr. Besant says: "The public owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Athalye for having collected for the use of the future historian a mass of valuable material." For copies apply to:—

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MUSLIM EDUCATION

"Deplorable Backwardness"

Organisation Urged

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Dy. President of the U. P. Legislative Council delivered a lengthy interesting presidential address at the Provincial Muslim Educational Conference held at Bareilly on October 29. He said:—

The crying need of the times is the widespread diffusion of the right kind of education amongst the Muslim masses. We have met to-day to deliberate and discuss the ways and means by which we can improve upon the existing system of education which has already proved extremely rigid, wooden and hopelessly inadequate for our requirements. In fact we should now take stock of the entire situation from a new angle of vision. Our future programme must include a scheme of educating not only the children but our adults as well.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS

Women's education amongst the Mussalmans is a grave problem which awaits immediate solution. It has been hitherto grossly neglected and if further time is lost, we as a community will lag far behind those who have already taken to it with an eagerness and earnestness that must command our respect and admiration. We have paused and pondered much too long over this problem without taking any practical steps to put forward necessary education amongst our girls. More than half the community is thus left without any education worth the name. The few institutions that we have for them at Aligarh, Lucknow or elsewhere are far from being adequate for our existing needs.

We should not only be content with having a Muslim High School for our boys in every town or city but we must also have a Muslim Girls' High School in every important town of the province. The sooner we tackle this problem, the better it will be for the future progress of the community. If the enlightened and the influential members of our community in every town realise the necessity of women's education and set about it in right earnestness, I am sure we shall soon find numerous girls' schools coming into existence in all the important centres of the province. It is high time that we as a community shook off our apathy towards female education. If religious and moral side of education is not neglected, secular education of our girls will help us a great deal in ameliorating the deplorable plight in which our masses are at present stranded.

With the dawn of the new political era in our country our women will be called upon to exercise along with men their franchise in determining all the vital issues bearing on the fortunes of our motherland. If they are not given proper education even at this stage, I am afraid they will become a dead-weight round our neck and we shall soon be faced with serious and heavy handicaps. Time and tide, gentlemen, wait for no one.

STATE AID.

The spread of primary and elementary education among the boys and the girls is the duty of the State and it is extremely deplorable that this duty has not been discharged by the State as it should have been. Muslims are educationally far behind the other communities and as such they have special claims on the State in this particular respect. Education alone creates the right type of citizens and if a considerable section of the people is left immersed in ignorance, the progress of the country as a whole shall be greatly impeded. The Maktabs and the Islamia schools where primary education is being imparted to Muslim children are far from being the efficient institutions we all desire them to be. Not only that but they are much too few to meet the ever increasing needs of our community. The perfunctory manner in which they are at present run and managed by the various local bodies cannot be viewed but with great dissatisfaction.

The paucity of Muslim teachers in the mixed schools under the supervision of the local boards has made it almost impossible for Muslim boys to flock to those institutions. In view of these grave difficulties I invite you, to consider the desirability of devising early means of either abolishing these inefficient institutions and amalgamating them with mixed institutions under the supervision of the boards or increasing their number and efficiency to meet the existing requirements of our community. In case they are amalgamated with other institutions, it shall be absolutely necessary that there should be an adequate number of Muslim teachers in all the schools run and supervised by the various local bodies in the province.

PRESERVATION OF CULTURE.

The Mussalmans are second to none in their desire to advance the interests of the motherland, and if they ask for the preservation of their culture, it is not in any spirit of antagonism to other communities. They have a distinct culture of their own and it is but legitimate at they should feel anxious for its preservation. The contact of the Hindu and Muslim cultures has given us a language which has grown into the lingua franca of the country. This beautiful and rhythmic daughter of Persian and Bhasha is symbolical of the fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures. Those who are anxious to drive out Urdu from its own home are anything but farsighted patriots. There is no other language which is so commonly spoken and understood in all parts of the country as Urdu or Hindustani and it cannot be denied that the part which is a common language plays in the consolidation of a nation is of paramount importance.

While the whole world is anxious to evolve an international language, some of our countrymen through shortsightedness are trying to oust the common language of the country from the position it has been occupying for hundreds of years. It is in no spirit of communal separation that I plead for its maintenance. I believe that the blending, in a harmonious whole, of the Hindu and Muslim cultures depends a great deal upon the preservation of our common medium of expression. The script may be Persian or Hindi but we all know that the same language is spoken throughout the province. This common language is an invaluable asset to nationalism and we cannot allow its destruction with equanimity. It is, however, a patent fact that in mixed schools Urdu is being relegated to a secondary position and Muslims alone are left to look after its existence. But I am sure the days of rabid communalism in this country are numbered and we shall witness ere long the dawn of united Hindu-Muslim India anxious to preserve and maintain all that rich and valuable heritage which the contact of the two great cultures has bequeathed us. We all believe in the great destiny of our common motherland to achieve which common assets are but invaluable.

URDU SCHOOLS.

With this end in view let all of us combine to make our common language worthy of our great and noble cultures. It must be one of the chief and main objects of Muslim institutions to lay great stress on Urdu and to maintain Muslim culture and traditions. Every Muslim school should equip itself with a decent Urdu library and encourage its boys and girls to take keen interest in Urdu literature. It is only through Muslim institutions that we can maintain and preserve our Islamic culture and traditions.

TEACHING STAFF.

But by this I do not mean that we should not take advantage of and reap benefit from the Government and other institutions. The great drawback from which Muslim boys suffer in Government schools and colleges is the insufficient number of Muslim teachers in these institutions. Unless the Muslim representation on the teaching staff of these institutions is appreciably increased Muslim boys and girls will not be attracted to them. There must, therefore, be a sufficient number of Muslim teachers in all Government institutions. Not only that but Muslim representation on the inspecting staff must also be adequate without which Muslim education can not make much headway.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

There is yet another serious handicap to which Muslim education is subjected. A large number of Muslim candidates are refused admission to the teachers' training colleges at Allahabad and Agra. The Muslim University Training College cannot accommodate more than 50 pupil teachers. I understand there were this year about 500 applicants out of whom less than 50 were admitted. Though awakened late in the day, Mussalmans are now anxious to make up their deficiency. But it is extremely regrettable that they find the doors slammed against them. There is only a meagre sprinkling of them that gets admission. If the Government cannot provide them with special facilities for admission in training colleges and Aligarh also fails to provide more accommodation, Muslim education is bound to remain halting and inefficient. The department of education insists on the employment of only trained teachers. No institution will be allowed to have an untrained teacher after 1935. Muslim teachers who are eager to obtain training are not admitted to the training colleges. Of late this serious complaint has assumed alarming proportions and the time is ripe when an immediate solution of the problem must be found. If the Government training colleges reserve adequate places for Muslim candidates and the Muslim University Training College provides for a much larger number than it has done this year Muslim education will receive great impetus.

POVERTY.

Another serious obstacle that hinders the spread of education amongst the Mussalmans is their poverty and economic decadence. The rules of the department of education are so rigid that few Muslim institutions and fewer Muslim boys can thrive on the financial aid which the Government can give them.

The cost of modern secondary education is increasing everyday and the Muslims owing to their deplorable economic backwardness are the greatest sufferers. The country in general and the Mussalmans in particular cannot afford to bear the existing burden of secondary education. The average Mussalman has no economic stamina and he is therefore utterly incapable of meeting the cost of educating more than one son or daughter at a high school. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue any longer. The university education may well be regarded a luxury by some of us but the secondary education is essential to the bulk of our young men and women. If freedom is the birth right of every nation, education is the birth right of every individual and the State must provide for it. I hold that a substantial portion of the expenses of secondary education must be borne by the state and not by the individual citizen. The safety and prosperity of a state primarily depends on the proper and right kind of education of the people and the state which fails in this respect is bound to suffer the consequences of its negligence in various ways—such as political and economic unrest. We are in fact having too much of literary education at present. Our boys after completing their educational career find it hard to make a living. The unemployment among the educated is on the increase and has already reached alarming proportions.

HAPPY DEPARTURE.

Education is now a transferred subject and it is not too much to hope that a happy departure from the old system should be made immediately to save our young men from sheer starvation. The introduction of vocational subjects particularly practical instructions in agriculture and other chief industries of the country can alone improve the lot of our boys in the secondary schools. The present gravity of the economic situation makes it all the more imperative to overhaul the entire educational system of the country. The Mussalmans whose poverty is proverbial need a change in the existing system much more urgently than any other section of their countrymen.

EFFICIENCY.

I therefore, appeal to you to run your Muslim institutions on the most economical lines and I trust the Government too will appreciate your efforts and desist from insisting upon the ruinously costly standard in the name of high efficiency. The Indians in general and the Muslims in particular cannot afford to worship this fetish of costly efficiency which western education is so much wedded to. The indegenous systems of education, both Hindu and Muslim, were most economical and had the highest ideals. They were not meant to produce clerks. The change from that post was a catastrophic one and resulted in creating only crowded factories which are turning out products that fetch little or no value in the markets of the world.

GREAT DANGERS.

The present system of education is fraught with great dangers and holds out little or no prospect for our youths. Its grinding machine works without due regard for the health and future life of our youngmen. The curriculum has been swelling the size from year to year and the children of tender age undergo rigorous hardships in digesting what is entirely unsuited and unpalatable to their taste. Their health is often broken and they grow into cramped youths. Until the entire system of education as it exists to-day is revolutionised we cannot hope to save our youths from being physical, moral and intellectual wrecks. The Muslim youth is an easier prey to these adverse conditions. The extreme poverty of his parents cannot afford him any protection whatsoever against the grinding stone of the existing educational system.

I, therefore, earnestly urge upon you to run your own institutions on the most economical lines and teach the young generation to lead a plain and simple life. Extravagance does not mean efficiency, nor seeming splendour indicates real greatness. In this connection, Gentlemen, I earnestly appeal to Aligarh men to give a proper lead to their community and request the authorities at Aligarh to seriously consider the desirability of reducing the high rates of fees at present in vogue in the university and insist upon their students to lead a plain and simple life.

Dhulia—Mr. Vinayak Narayan Paranjpye, a leading pleader and the President of the local Bar Association has donated a Government Promissory Note, in three and half per cent, of the face value of Rs. 1,000 to S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University at Pooma.

Trivandrum—The Junior Maharani, Travancore, quietly celebrated her 36th birthday on Wednesday with worship at Padmanabhaswami Temple and four temples round the fort whither she went in procession.

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Bonus on Endowment (W. P.) Policies	Rs.	60 per 1,000

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POLITICS AND PREFERENCE

Haroon Does A Bit Of Ottawa Propaganda

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to the amendments tabled by Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Sitarama Raju on the Government motion in the Assembly to give effect to the Ottawa Agreement, Haji Abdulla Haroon, who was one of the delegates to the Ottawa Conference, said that the Agreement should not be delayed. Either it should be passed by the Assembly or if the Assembly did not pass it, it should be thrown out.

The tariff policy of the Government was clear that unless the Dominions or India did not agree to the agreement, they were at liberty to charge extra duties on Indian imports according to the Foreign Imports Act, which would greatly hamper exports of India, specially tea, jute, oil, oil seeds and iron ore. He appealed to the members of the Assembly not to reject it on sentimental grounds but to go through with it, consider it properly and meet individuals interested in it. He said that he felt sorry at the merchants' chambers connecting this question with politics.—A. P.

Indian Mathematical Society

The Eighth Mathematical Conference of the Society will be held in Bombay during the ensuing Christmas (21st to 24th December), and will also be the occasion for celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the Society, which was founded in 1907.

All members of the Society and all interested in Mathematics are cordially invited to attend. Those intending to attend are requested to communicate with the Local Secretary, Prof. K. R. Gunjikar, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SUDDEN DECLINE OF 10 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES

Weakness Of Wall-Street And Hedge Selling

GOOD TRADE DEMAND AND LARGE BUYING ORDERS UNDER THE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Except hedge selling, the action of New York cotton is impressive. At the present low prices even bear operatiors believe it risky to go short. Democratic victory at the election is wholly discounted and Southern hedge selling is expected to diminish gradually in future. The technical situation of the market is strong and any decline after the election will present an excellent opportunity to buy cotton.

The new American cotton crop is mostly picked and ginned and we are now passing through the peak of the big movement of the crop. Thus we have passed now or are about to pass through the period when Southern hedge selling plays an important part in shaping curves of cotton prices. Weather has now ceased to be factor in the prospects of the American cotton crop. For all practical purposes the trade believes in a crop of 11-1/2 million bales and even supply question is solved.

If hedge selling and long liquidation have depressed cotton prices about 3 cents from the highest level reached in last August, now it is the turn of trade and speculative buying to advance prices. The extent of improvement entirely depends upon general conditions of trade and industrial, financial and economic condition of important countries. At present there is huge supply of money and money has lost its earning capacity in way of interest. Prices of Securities and stocks have advanced but industrial investments remain neglected as they are lacking condolence. Important questions both political and financial including tariff walls remain unsolved. The improvement in securities and stocks must end some day at some level when funds will be invested in other directions. There will be expansion of general credit and revival of trade. With this prospect cotton is a safe investment.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market opened steady steady at a rise of 3 to 1 points. There was scattered buying at the opening which hardened prices, January reaching the highest level of the day at 6.16. Later on prices fluctuated within a narrow range but during the last hour Southern hedge selling and weakness of Wall Street resulted in sharp and sudden decline of 10 points firm the highest level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.04c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points. Business was largely confined to local traders, influenced by improved sterling. There was slight improvement on scattered short covering. In New York, domestic and foreign trade buying and local covering improved technical position. Hedge pressure was moderate, weather being more favourable. The market closed steady unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 5.37d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures declined 2 points. January 5.06 March 4.83 and May 4.83.

Sakel Egyptian futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 points with spot cotton one point lower at 7.04. Uppers were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point with spot cotton 5 points down at 7.03.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 14 points.

FLEXIBILITY OF CREDIT.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

Trade buying seems to be the only support to the market. Improvement in sterling is due largely to the growing confidence in Britain's financial position caused by flexibility of credit without inflating currency. Opinion in Wall Street financial quarters looks for a gradual improvement in sterling particularly after the Americal Election.

Should Roosevelt be elected political observers forecast of the foreign policy is that if the European Powers agree over the Disarmament question then although a wholesale surrendering of war debts may not be possible there will be atleast a substantial reduction and the balance readjusted on a sliding scale coupled with a reduction in interest.

At the World's Economic Conference the Democrats are expected to urge general lowering of tariffs and reversion to gold standard with bimetallism of silver. Further official recognition may be accorded to Russia and the Manchurian question will also engage their best attention.

Should these be carried out trade would undoubtedly recover before the Spring and we look for a gradual improvement in commodity prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

N. Y. January highest 6.16 (10-22 a.m.); Lowest 6.06 (2-58 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd inst. (5.25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advise buying conservatively; consider purchases around present levels will later on prove profitable."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet, further decline doubtful.

New York.—Market affected by continuance of weakness in stock market. Good trade demand. Buying orders under the market. Purchases around present levels or on any further declines should be made.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

8-33 p.m.—New York market declined in sympathy with weakness in Stock Exchange.

10-52 p.m.—Recommend porchases May, July, October, at present levels for long pull. Democratic victory probably wholly discounted. Hedging expected diminishing in another week.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

December	6.02
January 1933	6.06—01
March 1933	6.17+01
May 1933	6.27—01
Middling spot	6.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 2.

December	5.99—07
January 1933	6.03—07
Middling Spot	6.04—07

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Nov. 2.

New York, 10-55 a.m.

—(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	6.12
March	6.21
May	6.32

New York—Noon Call.—

January	6.11
March	6.21
May	6.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 2.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 75,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 21,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 28,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Sakellaridis,—

November	7.39
December	7.37
January 1933	7.45
March 1933	7.53
May 1933	7.60
July 1933	7.65
October 1933	7.65
F.G.F. Spot	7.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's price
November 1932		5.15
December 1932		5.14
January 1933	5.09	5.13—01
February 1933		5.14—01
March 1933	5.12	5.15—02
April 1933		5.16—02
May 1933	5.15	5.17—03
June 1933		5.17—03
July 1933	5.16	5.18—03
August 1933		5.19—03
September 1933		5.20—03
October 1933	5.20	5.21—03
November 1933		5.22—03
Middling Spot		5.37—06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

BROACH,—

Fully Good (good staple)	4.93
Fine (good staple)	5.05
Superfine (good staple)	5.17

C.P. OOMRA,—

Good (No. 1 staple)	5.02
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.32

BENGAL,—

Good	4.24
Fully Good	4.34
Fine	4.44

SCINDE,—

Fully Good	4.34
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.54

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 2.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £14 1/4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £120

P and O Banking Corporation £8

National Bank of India £43 1/4

Funding Loan 4 per cent £109 3/4

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £100 3/4

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £55 nominal

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £79 1/2

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £91 1/4

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £107 3/4

Consols 2½ per cent £78

War Loan 5 per cent £100 1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In sympathy with steady New York advices the local market opened steady at Rs. 208-4 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was some buying by one export firm and prices advanced to Rs. 208-12. Later on the market ruled dull with very little business and prices were maintained at Rs. 208-8. Liverpool market was due to open at a dscline of 2 points but it opened at a decline of one point. The local market remained quiet but steady and Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 208-4. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 209-4 owing to weakness of sterling to 3.29-3/8. There was renewed selling by bazar operators and prices declined to Rs. 208-2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 208-12.
Comra D./J. 185.
Bengal D./J. 166-12.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

100	Birla Bros,.	Porbandar, 176-3/4.
60	Narshinagshi,	Verabal, 169-1/2.
100	Damji Kaliyanji,	Lakhtar, 202.
100	Prelad Mill,	Derol, 190.
100	Prelad Mill,	Himatnagar, 196.
70	Arjan Khimji,	Ranala, 166-1/4.
110	P. R. Vakharia,	Wun, 201-1/2.
50	Toyo Poddar Mill,	Hingoli, 185.
100	Prelad Mill,	Dabhoi, 200.
90	Kotak & Co.,	Aurangabad, 180.
150	Shapurji Bharoocha Mill,	Bukhedi, 310.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bengal Superfine	167
Bengal Fine	162
Bengal F. G.	157
Sindh-Punjab Fine	162
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	157
Wardha-Hight Fine	197
Nagpur Savner Fine	197
Yeotmal Fine	192
Arvi Fine	192
Ellichpur Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	187
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	187
Kulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia F. G.	165
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	170
Burwaha/Sanavad F. G.	185
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G.	183
Broach F. G.	200
Punjab/American	205
Punjab/American mix	200
Cambodia	245
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	210
Bagalkot	200
Junja	305
Busoga	310
Kampala	317

BOMBAY SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Ready Java 14-15-6.
Ex. Bond 5-4-0.
Per Subedar 5-2-6.
Per Hatheran 5-2-6.
Nov-Dec. 5-1-9.
Jan.-Mar. 5-3-6.

AMERICAN MARKETS CLOSED

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Tuesday the 8th Nov. on account of Election in America.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Purchases Advised

Bombay, Nov. 3.

A private cable received here to-day states.—

Proclamation signed. Refiners showing revival of interest. We think purchases at present prices will show good profits later.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Ready Silver 56-4-0.
November 56-8-0.
December 56-14-0.
Ready Gold 30-10-0.
Ready Sovereigns 19-3-9.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 412. March 405, May 399.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/-May 208, Liverpool May (5.13) Rs. 15½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A.-May 208—New York May (6.27) Rs. 24 at 3.31-5/16 Cross Rate.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	449	8.258
Central India	86	9,281
Barsi and Nagar	264	6.949
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	2.190
Berar	412	14,041
Central Provinces	.....	3.245
Total Oomras	1,211	43.964
Dholera	100	33.807
N.-W. Provinces	100	1,037
Rajputana	260	6.328
Sind-Punjab	5	2.231
Broach	.....	3,896
Coompta & Dharwar	320	27.689
Westerns-Northerns	120	31,962
Cocanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	101	7,224
Persian	20	1,813
American	.....	4,134
Egyptian & African	11	16,944
Comilla, Burma and others sorts	.....	.....
Total	2,257	181,021

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th Oct Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2.310	55,124
Japan & China	2.419	111,145
Coast Ports	.....	1,860
Up-country by Rail	.....	16.767
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	7,993
Total	4.729	192,889

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard.

No. 25 C & F CALCUTTA—

Nov-Dec per cwt sellers 8/1 1/2

C & F Bombay—

Nov-Dec per cwt sellers 8/10-1/2

C & F Karachi+

Nov-Dec per cwt sellers 8/10-1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 2.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—

Jan-Feb sellers 24

Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes

Jan-Feb 24

Wheat South Australian parcels

Nov-Dec sellers 26

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—

No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Nov. 2

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—

Nominal

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—

Nov-Dec sellers £12-2-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent

Nov-Dec sellers £12-0-0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 2.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot 18 1/16

Forward 18 3/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 2.

T T London on Berlin 13.91 1/2

T T London on Amsterdam 8.21 1/2

T T London on Brussels 23.73

T T London on Madrid 40.37

T T London on Milan 64.56

T T London on Berne 17.13

T T London on Paris 84.15

T T London on Prague 112.37

T T London on New York closing rate 3.30 3/8

LONDON GOL .

London, Nov.

Bars Gold Fine per oz £6-4-3

Interest day to day loan 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 0 1/2 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-49/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-25/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 2.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—

Nov-Dec sellers £10-11-3

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—

Nov sellers £8-12-6

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton—

Nov-Dec nominal £11-12-6

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—

Dec sellers 16/6

Jan-April sellers 17/3

LONDON.

London Nov. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 2 1/2

LONDON METAL.

London, Nov. 2.

Copper Braziers £42 1/2

Yellow metal £36 3/4

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £14 3/8

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £16 1/3

Tin English Ingots £154

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 3.

B. C. Rate—

T T 1/6 3/32.

D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jany.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 No. Jany.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Feby.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 402

Banks Selling T T 400

Banks Buying T T 398

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 634.

Banks Buying D D 644.

BRUSSELS—

Banks Selling D D 62.

SWITZERLAND—

Banks Selling T T 86

Banks Buying 60 Days 82

ITALY—

Banks Selling D D 91 5/8.

Banks Selling D D 119 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 154 7/8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 62 1/4.

CHINA—

New York-London 3.31 1/4 2nd inst.

Shanghai-London 1/9 5/8 3rd inst.

Japan-London 1/3 5/16 3rd inst.

London-Paris 84,37 2nd inst.

London-Belgium 23.82 2nd inst.

London-Switzerland 17.20 2nd inst

London-Italy 64.75 2nd inst.

London-Berlin 13.96 2nd inst.

London-Holland 9.24 2nd inst.

London-Stockholm 19.65 2nd inst.

London-New York 3.31 1/2 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.

Gold £6-5.5 1/2 1st inst. £6-4.3 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 18 3/16 1st inst., 18 1/16 2nd inst.

Silver London Forward 18 1/4 1st inst., 18 3/16 2nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 1st inst., 27 1/4 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 23/32 per cent. 1st inst., 23/32 per cent. 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 1/16 per cent. 1st inst., 1 1/16 per cent. 2nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Bombay Stock Exchange

SHARP RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES ON REPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON PRICES

Mill Shares Steady

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The Share Market ruled steady to-day. There was a fairly large fresh buying and short covering. It was reported that prices of Iron and Steel have advanced and large orders from Railways have been placed with Tata Steel Works. These rumours were followed by active buying and steel ordinary shares after opening at about unchanged rates and advanced to Rs. 311/3. Similarly there was brisk buying for Tata Power Shares which also advanced to Rs. 752/8. Firmness in this section had a salutary effect on other speculative counters which also showed signs of improvement. Mill shares opened quiet and under scattered buying prices improved but later on in the absence of demand closed little lower from the highest level. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 660 and after advancing to Rs. 665 closed at Rs. 663/2. Fazal Shares ruled weak and closed at Rs. 246/14 and Nagpur Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 271/4. Simplex Mill Shares declined to Rs. 45. Bombay Burma Shares after opening at Rs. 366/4 advanced to Rs. 375, but closed at Rs. 372/8. Tata Steel Shares after opening at Rs. 29/12 advanced to Rs. 32 on active buying and covering and closed at Rs. 31/12. Tata Powers Shares opened at Rs. 716/4 and advanced to Rs. 36. Imperial Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 1220.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 660; 61; 63.
Century 199; 98; 200; 199.
Fazul 248; 46; 51; 48; 46.
Nagpur 270; 72.
New Great 113; 15; 113-2.
Burma 368; 75; 72.
Hydro 140; 38; 40.
Tram 112; 111; 112-3.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 51; 54-8.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	310-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	663-2
Century	199-6
Central India	271-4
Colaba Land	74-6
Crescent	38-2
Dawn Mills	185-0
E. D. Sassoon	0-3-1/2
Elphinstone	1-3
Ebrahim Pabaney	73-12
Edward Sassoon	25-0
Finley	95-0
Fazulbhoy	246-14
Gokak	105-0
Hindustan	1575-0
Indian Manfg.	1355-0
Indian Bleaching	145-0
Indore Malwa	350
Kastoorchand	6-0
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	133-12
Lakshmi	950-0
Morarjee	352-8
Madhavjee	7-6
Model Nagpore	51-4
Mysore	89-2
New City	42-8
New Great	113-2
Pearl	130
Phoenix	288-12
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	2075-0
Sholapur Def. (94 F.P.)	94-8
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	52-8
Simplex	45
Swadeshi	206-4
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1640-0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	130-0
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1171-4
Andhra Valley Pref.	1080-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112-8
Bombay Tram Pref.	69-12
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	108-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	140-5
Tata Hydro Pref.	108-12
Tata Hydro 8 p.c. Deb.	107-14
Tata Power Ordy.	732-8
Tata Power Pref.	1165-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	126-4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-13-1/2
Bombay Burma Old	372-8
Bombay Burma New	122-8
Bombay Steamer	213-12
Bombay Telephone	58-4
Bombay Burma 6-1/2 per cent Deb.	53-4
Bellapur Sugar	125-0
Bombay Mercantile	32-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	330-0
Indian Radio Def.	335-0
McKenzies	50
New India Assurance	18-14
Jupitor Insurance	7-2
Oriental Insurance	2165-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-14
Port Canning	620-0
Scindia Steam	7-10
Tata Construction	50
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	31-12
Tata Iron & S. Def.	190-0
Tata Iron & S. 1st Pref.	126-4
Tata Iron & S 2nd Pref.	51-4
Tata Oil	15-8

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	638-12
Amritsar Patti Old	94-8
Central Provinces	71-0
Dhond Bharamati	71-0
Guzerat	53-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensing Rebate	67-0
Mymensingh Gtd.	68-0
Pachora Jamner	51-8
Sara Sirajgunj	72-0
Sialkot Narowal	77-0
Sind Light	15-0
Tapty Valley	613-12
Upper Sind Light	70-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	94
Baroda Bank	75-12
Bombay Provincial	51-4
Central Bank	19-4
Eastern Bank	65-0
Imperial F.P.	1220
Imperial P.P.	298-12
Union Bank	3-12

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	15
Gwalior Cement	50-4
Indian Cement	176-4
Katni Cement Ordy.	158-12
Katni Cement Def.	562-8
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-10
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-6
Shahabad Cement	175-0
Shivrajpur	17-8
United Cement	72-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Government Securities ruled easy at the opening but later on rallied on renewed buying. 3½ per cent. paper after declining to Rs. 74/10 advanced to Rs. 75/2:

TEXABLES.

	Rs.	as.
3½ p.c. G P Notes	75	1
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	97	14
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	97	2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84	12
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	100	3
4½ p.c. 1955/69 Loan	94	0
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100	4
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	100	13
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	100	15
5 p.c. 1945 Bonds	101	2
5½ p.c. 1933/40 Loan	103	2
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101	4
6½ p.c. 1935 T Bonds	105	0

TAXFREES

	Rs.	as.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	106	10
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101	4
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106	2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.	as.
5½ 1933 Mysore	104	12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102	12

Lowest Rs. 7511/6.

CORPORATION LOANS.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.	as.
4 p.c. B P T 1974	77	8
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	76	8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	95	0
6 p.c. M Deb. 1961	106	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	105	8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	105	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Khandeish	449
Central India	86
Barsi-Nugger	264
Berar	412
Dholera	109
N.-W. Provinces	100
Rajputana	260
Sind-Punjab	5
Compta Dharwar	320
Westerns-Northerns	120
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	101
Persians	20
East Africans	11
Total Cotton	2.257
	Cwts.
Wheat	17,332
Linseed	4.218
Rape, Rai, & Mustardseeds	54
Gingellyseed	921
Groundnuts	37.027
Castorseed	1,728
Rice	8.537
Myrabollams	1.585
Cottonseed	2.112
Mowraseed	1.480
Gram	2,084
Joowar	111
Maize	53
Barley	1.200
Bajree	1.301
	Tons.
Coal	727

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Kartak Shood 6, 1989.
Muslim—Rajab 5, 1351.
Parsi—Ardibesht 29, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 40m.
Sunset—6h. 5m.
Hightide—4.07, 16.0.
Lowtide—10.10, 21-56.
Phases of the moon: 1st quarter 5th November 0h. 20m. Full Moon 13th November 0h 56m. p.m. Last quarter 21st November 1h. 28m. p.m.
S.S. Ranpura, with the English mails of October 20, due at 4 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

SATURDAY, November 5.
S.S. "Naldera" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Impatient Maiden" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE — "Potiphar's Wife" Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Caught Plastered Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Passionate Plumber' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Call of the Flesh" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLLINGTON—"After To-morrow". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shrin Farhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Maurice Chevalier in "One Hour With You". Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

DECCAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya will pay a visit to the Deccan Merchants' Association to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m.

S. L. S. C. CARROM TOURNAMENTS.

The Swastik League Sports Club Carrom Tournaments which will be open to the members of the League only will begin from the 13th November 1932. Entrance fees for singles will be annas 8 per head and for doubles Re. 1 per pair. The entries will be closed on 10th November 1932 at 9 p.m. and the draw will take place on the 11th November at the club premises at 8 p.m. Late entries will not be accepted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Chitral" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

The Telegraph Establishment Enquiry Committee will examine witnesses from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2-30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th inst. in the west wing (first floor) of the General Post Office building, Bombay.

JAMSHED MILL STRIKE

Management Agrees To Negotiate With G. K. U.

The Manager of the Jamshed Mill has expressed his willingness to see the President of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and discuss with him the various grievances of the strikers. The Union representatives will see the Manager to-day (Friday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

LIGHTNING STRIKE OF LORRY DRIVERS IN BOMBAY DOCKS

Complete Stoppage Of Work For Couple Of Hours

The Secretary of Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union, writes:

The Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union was formed in September last and was immediately registered under the Trade Unions Act. Since the formation of the Union the attention of the Union leaders was directed towards the question of the settlement of rates for the transport of goods from place to place. A complete schedule of rates was drawn up after a good deal of discussion and was unanimously approved by the members of the Union.

The members thereafter agreed not to load their lorries for anything less than the scheduled rate. Such was the unity amongst the members of the Union that the merchants were compelled to grant them the rates settled by th Union. Thereafter in order to eliminate competition and to put a stop to the practice of overloading it was decided to keep the lorries standing in a line and to take work turn by turn. In order to regulate this some volunteers were appointed by the Union. They used to be in the Docks throughout the day and regulate the distribution of work.

UNION WORKERS ARRESTED.

Till Wednesday everything went on peacefully. But on Wednesday all of a sudden the police began to resent and interfere with the peaceful activities of the Union workers. On the day in question four persons were arrested by the police. Two of them were released after some time. But the other two were placed before the Honourary Magistrates' Court being charged with disorderly behaviour and breach of public peace. On the application of the accused the case was postponed to the 9th November.

STOPPAGE OF WORK

When the members of the Union came to know of the arrest of two of their comrades and of the unwarranted interference by the police with the Union activities there was naturally a good deal of excitement amongst them. It was immediately decided to stop work for some time on Thursday as a protest against this action of the police and to demonstrate their strength and solidarity. In response to the call of the Union there was a complete stoppage of work by all the lorries plying for hire in the docks from early morning till about 1 p.m.

In the morning no lorries went into the Docks for the transport-work but collected near about the Union office which is situate opposite the Princess Dock Clock Tower. After some time the police officers came there and got the lorries removed to their respective garages.

At about 12 in the afternoon the Union leaders waited in deputation on the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Dock area. The Deputy Commissioner gave them a patient hearing and assured them that the police would not interfere with the lorry workers as long as they did not commit any breach of peace. He also promised to consider sympathetically the representation of the Union about overloading and about making the lorries stand in a line. Subsequently at about 1 p.m. the Union directed all the workers to resume work and the work immediately began the workers having effectively recorded their protest and demonstrated their strength and solidarity.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing ...	3.30 3/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.29 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Nov 3

Previous Closing ...	3.30 3/8
To-day's Opening ...	3.30 3/4
To-day's Closing ...	3.29 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.06
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.10
Difference ...	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.04
Difference ...	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION
April-May ... Rs 238

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.13
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.12
Difference ...	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.12
Difference ...	—.01

HEART SPECIALIST

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. Phillip Rezek, of Vienna, a specialist in heart and kidney diseases, arrived in Bombay, this morning by the Italian liner "Victoria." He will stay with Mr. Shiavax Cambata, at Versova, near Andheri.

Dr. Rezek occupies the post of departmental head of the Rothschild Hospital at Vienna. For the last eleven years he has been working in the various university hospitals and institutes of that city.

SECOND CHAMBER FOR U. P.

Council Accepts Resolution

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

Without division the U. P. Legislative Council, which met in session to-day, accepted a non-official resolution recommending the establishment of a second chamber in the provinces. Government members abstained from voting but the Minister for Local Self-Government spoke, offering whole-hearted support to the resolution.

Leave to introduce a motion for the adjournment of the House, in order to discuss the Government resolution on the report of the Rent and revenue Committee, was disallowed by the president, Sir Sita Ram. He said that in view of the trend of discussions on the floor of the house, he thought it was a matter on which a resolution had better be tabled.

References were made to the death of Sir Ali Imam and the President undertook to convey condolences of the house to the widow and the parents of the deceased.—A. P.

AIRPORTS FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

A chain of airfields from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts is the latest project of the Canadian Government for the relief of unemployment, particularly of single men. Under the Department of National Defence camps are to be established in various centres. The workmen are to be housed on the spot.

The project provides for the construction of landing-fields on three big stretches at present devoid of facilities for aviators—between Montreal, Halifax (Nova Scotia), and Ottawa; Toronto to Winnipeg; and Lethbridge to Vancouver. When this job is concluded the Dominion will have a chain of landing-fields linking the whole breadth of Canada.

The Government's scheme will help to solve the problem of the unemployed single man, since preference is invariably given in the cities to the family man in providing employment by public works. It should also to some extent help to meet the situation created by the ban placed on free freight train rides, the abolition of which has resulted in leaving numbers of harvesters stranded.

SCOTLAND-YARD DRUG COUP REVELATIONS

SECRETS OF A RED NOTE BOOK

One of the biggest police "scoops" for years has been made by Scotland-yard in their war on the dope traffic.

Detectives who were specially assigned some months ago to track down the deadly narcotic drug organisation which has spread to Great Britain from the Continent have discovered:

The names of some 1,500 agents, pedlars, and traffickers in this country and abroad.

A comprehensive list of influential addicts who can be "used" by the pedlars in case of trouble.

The actual headquarters of the dope gang in London.

The drugs are carried into this country under the "protection" of forged diplomatic passports.

SECRET INQUIRIES.

This dramatic development in the police campaign against the most sinister and cunning group of criminals in Europe has followed long and painstaking inquiries conducted by two officers with the utmost secrecy.

Observation has been kept on certain premises in Central London for weeks on end. Rooms have been entered and searched. Foreigners who have been under suspicion for a considerable time as they passed back and forth from this country to the Continent have been tabbed.

The existence of a highly organised dope gang first came to light during a recent prosecution of a London society girl who was convicted of being in possession of narcotic drugs.

Detectives who were following her were led to a quiet hotel, where the young woman visited a French woman known as the Comtesse de Flamma-court. Later the comtesse's rooms were raided and, as a result of the visit, another young woman was prosecuted and convicted under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

At the same time, the police took possession of a red leather-bound notebook in which they found a complete list of names and addresses. Investigation has since shown that these were the names of nearly every agent in the European dope syndicate, as well as a large number of prominent people who were addicted.

It was a complete coup!

LITTLE WORK.

From that book the two officers have continued their work. They have now located a flat on the top floor of a four-storey building which was the head-quarters of the organisation.

But the day following their raid on the hotel room of the comtesse the entire gang fled to Paris by air liner. The Frenchwoman left, herself, and the police took no action since she carried a diplomatic passport.

The flat, however, remains the property of the three men who took it more than a year ago. The rent is paid, and the place is dusted and kept in habitable condition. But no one lives there.

The keenest observation is being maintained on certain persons and premises at the moment and diplomatic passports are being carefully scrutinised.

False diplomatic credentials can be obtained in some countries abroad by the payment of large sums of money—a commodity with which the dope gang is plentifully supplied.

STRIKE IN JAMSHED MILLS

Workers' Grievances

COMMITTEE FORMED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The President, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has issued the following statement:—

The workers of Jamshed Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay have been on strike Tuesday 1st instant. The workers complain that this mill started work on 11th September but it has not paid their wages up till now. A few of the workers were paid a part of their wages up till now. A few of the workers were paid a part of their wages, but it is alleged interest at the rate of one anna per rupee was deducted from that amount. Low rates, viz. 3 pies or 4 pies per pound, are given to workers and they demand the rates which they were getting before. Another allegation is that no proper and accurate record of the work turned out by workers is maintained. The workers have, therefore, resorted to direct action.

On Wednesday evening, the workers approached the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), and requested them to lead the strike movement. Mr. G. L. Kandalker, the president of the Union is, accordingly conducting the strike.

A mass meeting of the workers was held at Fergusson Road on Thursday evening when Mr. G. L. Kandalker presided.

A strike Committee consisting of rank and file of workers has been formed, and since this morning the volunteers of the Union are picketing at the gates of the mills.

Jamaytuddin Rahimbux, a striker has been arrested by the police.

9 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PICKETING

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Princess Street Police have arrested in all nine persons today in connection with picketing activities. The arrests were made in front of a Chemists shop at Dawa Bazaar and for picketing a cycle shop at Kalbadevi.

"ONE HOUR WITH YOU"

Fine Musical Comedy At The Pathe

Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald form an irresistible combinations of stars in the film-world. After their joint-appearance in "Love Parade," the public have been waiting to see their combination repeated. And now, after a long time, they will be pleased to see them together again with all the flavour of their individual artistry in "One Hour with you" which is now showing at the Pathe Cinema.

The picture has the unmistakable touch of Ernst Lubitch, that genius of a director who gave us the "Love Parade". He has successfully welded together the various elements—plot, music, comedy, and characterisations—into a truly great production. The songs are skilfully introduced to help forward the development of the story, rather than as an isolated entertainment which has often marred the symmetry of a great many pictures.

CHEVALIER'S HUMOUR.

The outstanding contribution to the success of the picture is, no doubt, the work of the principal stars. Chevalier's humour is as infectious as ever, and, besides, he revives his gift of an intimate appeal to the audience which was seen at its best in his first picture 'Innocents of Paris" His singing and acting, so playful and natural, maintain the standard of his previous performances, and are suitably matched by the beautiful soprano voice of Jeanette MacDonald who also combines the gifts of a comedienne. Some of the musical numbers, especially "One hour with you" and "We will always be sweethearts" are so appealing that once heard, they would be among the favourites of music-lovers. The plot centres around a gay and debonair doctor who, though a model husband, becomes the victim of his wife's suspicions after an innocent affair with her best girl-friend. All the possibilities of the story for comic situations, wit and humour are fully exploited. Besides the principals, others who contribute excellent characterisations are Charlie Ruggles, Roland Young, Genevieve Tobin and Josephine Dunn,—the last by the way, making a welcome re-appearance after her talk'e-debut with Al Jolson in "The Singing Fool" a long time ago.

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS

Goan Arrested For Burglary In Police Surgeon's House

SMART WORK BY GAMDEVI POLICE

A burglary which occurred in the bungalow of Dr. W. Nunan police sergeon, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, in the early hours of Wednesday morning led to the arrest of a man in a dilapidated house on the Forjett Street.

Buried deep in the ground near the house which was believed to be the haunt of the burglar was found part of the stolen property consisting of surgical instruments, two large sized clocks bandages, napkins, cheque books and correspondence.

John Lobo, the suspect, is now in the custody of the Gamdevi Police.

SMART WORK.

To Sub-Inspector Padwal of the Gamdevi police, belongs the credit of tracking down the burglars within 12 hours after the occurrence of the theft and recovering the whole of the property.

It appears that the residence of Dr. Nunan at Anesty Road was broken into by a burglar in the early hours of Wednesday. Property worth over Rs. 600 was found missing.

As soon as the theft was reported to the Gamdevi police, Sub-Inspector Padwal proceeded to the spot and conducted investigations. On the ground near the bungalow the police found a bandage which was evidently dropped by the burglar while carrying away his booty.

A TRAIL OF STOLEN ARTICLES

A further search of the grounds nearby revealed that the burglar had left behind him a regular trail of articles. A few paces further the police found a napkin and a cheque book. The track led to a dilapidated house on the Forjett Hill which was believed to be the haunt of the burglar.

The police searched the house and recovered a part of the stolen property. The house was watched and John Lobo who called at the place after some hours was put under arrest. The suspect pointed out a place on the Forjett Hill where buried in the ground were found in a bag certain surgical instruments and cheque books, also part of the property.

The police have recovered the whole of the stolen property.

ADDRESS TO DR. AMBEDKAR.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Meghwal Samaj to-day (Friday) at 9 p. m. in the compound of the Walpakhady Chawls to present an address to Dr. b. R. Ambedkar for his services in the cause of the so-called "depressed" classes. Dr. P. J. Solanki will preside.

Ajmer.—The annual convocation of Darulluloom Moinia Osmania Dargah Moulla, Ajmer, was held to-day under the president-ship of Moulana Quasi Shah Mohammad Suliman Phulwari Dastari "Fazeelat" was conferred on four students, prizes were distributed and the annual report was read out.

SEGREE AND SARI

Broker's Wife Burnt To Death

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Death due to shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained from a segree" was the verdict returned by he coroner's jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of Megibai, wife of a cotton broker, living at Golpitha.

It appears that Meghibai lighted a coal segree early yesterday morning to prepare some food and got up to bring some more coal from outside when her saree caught fire. An alarm was raised when her husband Karamchand Narayansingh, who was sleeping hurriedly got up and put out the fire. By the time the fire was put out, she had sustained severe burns all over her body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died a little later.

THE CAPITOL
LAST NIGHT At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THREE LUNATICS.
The Funniest Trio In Pictures
BUSTER KEATON
JIMMY DURANTE—POLLY MORAN
IN M.-G.-M.'S FASTEST MADDEST COMEDY.
THE PASSIONATE PLUMBER
Also Showing
3 REELS OF MIRTHQUAKE.
LAUREL & HARDY
IN A RIOTOUS COMEDY.
"THE MUSIC BOX"

THE RIALTO
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RAMON NOVARRO
IN HIS FINEST SINGING ROMANCE!
CALL OF THE FLESH
TO-MORROW
UNIVERSAL'S PICTURE OF FLAMING ACTION AND DRAMA!
LAW and ORDER
with
WALTER HUSTON
HARRY CAREY
OF TRADER HORN

PATHE TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY.
PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS AND MUSICAL SHORTS.
Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM THE VOICE OF ACTION

GRETA GARBO
JOHN BARRYMORE JOAN CRAWFORD
WALLACE BEERY LIONEL BARRYMORE
GRAND HOTEL
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
ALL-INDIA PREMIER TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932

THIS IS NOT THE REMEDY

When the regime of repression was launched on this country at the beginning of the year, the friends and admirers of British Raj in India were dismayed at many of the sinister features of that regime, but reconciled themselves to it by accepting the current report that drastic methods were calculated to nip in the bud the civil resistance movement. They believed that in a few days or at the most a few weeks the drive against the Congress would end and normal law and order would soon be restored. Weeks and months passed with their toll of arrests and convictions. The assaults on what in every civilised country are regarded as public rights, particularly the rights of free speech and of association continued but the movement did not abate. And then suddenly when the Ordinances themselves expired Government loudly protested that the Congress movement was dead or nearly dead, but that did not prevent them from renewing the worst features of the Ordinances in the form of a fresh consolidated Ordinance.

STILL AT IT!

Not satisfied with that they are now attempting to incorporate those features into the normal law of the land before the present subservient legislatures are dissolved. While a Bill incorporating such of the provisions of the Ordinance as relate to all-India matters is to be introduced in the Assembly, several Provincial Governments are attempting to rush through the Legislatures measures containing such of the provisions of the existing Ordinance as have not been included in the Bill before the Central Legislature. Bombay is not going to lag behind.

The Local Government have just published a Bill called the "Bombay Special Powers Bill" purporting "to provide Government with all necessary powers in reserve to deal with the Civil Disobedience movement."

SHORT SHRIFT.

The Bombay Bill would fill with joy the British die-hard and his counterpart here, their only regret being that, while under the Bill a Magistrate can, in certain cases impose a fine of any amount, he cannot jail a person for any period he may fancy. If a person is but suspected by some competent authority, he may be arrested with or without a warrant and may be jailed with or without a trial. And even if the accused is in certain cases incapable of appearing before the Court, or if he resists his production before the Court, the trial may be proceeded with in his absence.

SUMMARY POWERS.

A suspected person may be ordered, of course, always by a competent authority, to quit a place or not to quit it, to do such and such a thing or not to do such and such a thing. In short, the Bill vests in the Executive powers which a Super-Dictator himself may envy. Official and semi-official supporters of the Bill will, of course, assure us that the powers of the Bill are only held in reserve and would always be used with the utmost caution and restraint. Such assurances are readily given, but human nature being what it is, the Executive in any country, once it is invested with such summary powers, is not likely to be particular about that caution and restraint.

AGGRAVATING THE SITUATION.

We shall not speculate about the chances of the Bill in the Legislative Council. But we do hope no freedom-loving member of the Council will in the least be party to this odious measure. Let the Government, if they so choose, take upon themselves the responsibility of imposing it upon the people by the exercise of their extraordinary powers. It is perhaps futile at this stage to warn Government of the consequences of putting the Bill on the Statute Book or to urge them to desist and not to aggravate a situation that is already very grave.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

The policy of coercion has already been largely responsible for severe depression in the trade and business of the Presidency; and its continuance can only spell disaster. This cannot fail to have an adverse effect upon Government themselves. In their own interest they ought to realise that rule by means of Ordinance legislation is not the true remedy for solving their difficulties and for the preservation of Law and Order. The public are as vitally interested in the maintenance of Law and Order as Government themselves. But a policy, the main object of which is to curb the national aspirations of a people increases bitterness and lessens the chances of that co-operation between Government and people, so necessary for ordered progress. As for the people they may have to suffer a great deal more than they do now if the Bill becomes law. But we are confident that they will emerge from the ordeal more disciplined and more determined to stand up for their rights and liberties.

The Right Decision

The most interesting news that has come from England since a long time past is that the British Labour Party has decided not to take part in the Round Table Conference. The Party decided, while wishing the Conference success, that it would not accept responsibility for the decisions in view of the absence of the Indian National Congress and also on account of the Indian political situation. The "News Chronicle" naturally enough considers this a misfortune, since it makes a "disastrous breach in the British National front" on an issue on which national unity was most essential.

DEFINITE GAIN.

Though we do not suppose for a moment that the Labour Party, with its present attenuated strength, will be able to stand successfully by India's cause, for the Indian Nationalist point of view, this breach is a definite gain. India was hitherto outside British party politics, and whoever was in power, they were all agreed on the fundamentals of Indian policy. The policy did not materially change, whatever the political complexion of the majority at Westminster. When Labour came into power, this country expected much and got little or nothing. At the last Labour Conference, since the Independent Labour Party had seceded from the Parliamentary Labour Party, it was decided to accept Socialism as an immediate issue. It would be remembered that Mr. Benn gave a laboured explanation for the failure of the Party's Indian policy, mainly due to the reactionary views of Mr. MacDonald. The breach in the British united front on Indian matters is likely to result in some improvement; for, now there will be at least one party which has not committed itself to the hopelessly out of date policy of the Tories and which may be able to give expression to its honest views, without fear or favour.

CHURCHILL'S FRANK SPEECH.

In this instance it is useful to remember what Mr. Churchill wrote to the "Daily Mail" a fortnight ago about the real and innermost intentions of his party. He felt a "most unconquerable assurance" that "the Indian political classes are not going to be given 'Dominion Status' or responsible government for all-India in any period which it is worth our while to consider now." He came to this conclusion because of the composition of the Third Round Table Conference. But let us quote Mr. Churchill again. The "Indian members will not have the slightest representative authority or any power whatever in India to give effect to any agreement that may be reached" and necessarily the decisions of the Conference "can have no validity" and that its parade is "no more than a pretence." Though there are strong expressions, they are perfectly true and none realises it better than Indians themselves.

AND HIS HOPES.

Mr. Churchill is further supported in his hope by the constitution of the Joint Select Committee, one of whose members and chairman must be selected from the House of Lords "and here for the first time the vast reserves of knowledge and authority about India possessed by the Second Chamber will be applied to the problem," and to what good purpose Indians will easily realise when they remember Lords Meston, Reading and others. It is foolish to consider Mr. Churchill as a discredited reactionary, for his Indian policy has found great favour in the eyes of the Tory backwoodsmen, though the "Statesman" weakly condemns him after telling the Calcutta European Association and its adherents to "think long and hard" before they range themselves "in opposition" to the reforms because of the events in Bengal.

SELF-RELIANCE ESSENTIAL.

In view of all this, though we do not expect a radical change in the Labour Party's attitude towards India, the fact that there will be at least some opposition, weak and ineffective though it may be in the British Parliament is no doubt some gain to this country. Indians have learnt beter now, through bitter experience, and do not expect the British Parliament to grant their country genuine freedom. Indians must depend on themselves more than on others for their political freedom and the Allahabad discussions are a happy indication that the long delayed solution is now within reach.

FUTILE SHOW.

Labour politicians like Messrs. Lansbury and Maxton evidently realise that no reforms imposed upon India will be of any avail. India desires to secure an honourable and lasting understanding with Britain and expects that the one man who can deliver the goods, her greatest son who has worked for a mass awakening should be consulted in shaping these reforms. His offer of co-operation is refused. Instead Whitehall is determined on the pursuit of a "dual policy" of which Indians are painfully made aware of only one aspect. The other will be discussed at a 'Purdah' Conference with Indians of Government's choosing. The British Labour Party has made the right decision in not having anything to do with such a futile show.

PAVING THE WAY

As we go to press comes the welcome news from Allahabad, that the Unity Conference has begun its deliberations in right earnest. Over a hundred delegates assembled in the Mayo Hall on Thursday afternoon and elected that veteran leader Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar as president. His speech and that of Pandit Malaviya have struck the right note. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar exhorted Muslims to distinguish between the essential and the trifling in their demands and implored the Hindus "to expunge all fears of a Muslim majority." Pandit Malaviya made a touching confession of his revised outlook when he declared: "I confess I am one of those who did not follow the light but I see it now." He rightly emphasized that there was bound to be a settlement if as Indians they sat together without restraint to consider the good of the country. This is precisely what the women of Bombay appeal them to do and we are glad a tribute was paid at the meeting by its president to this lead from Bombay.

THAT OTTAWA DEAL

Britain To Benefit, Not India

(BY NANALAL NAGINDAS TALA TY.)

"The Ottawa agreement has been condemned as being neither in the interests of Britain nor in the interests of India. so the truth lies midway between these two, it is in the interests of both" such is the view expressed in some quarters in advocating the acceptance of the agreement by India.

To say, however, that the agreement is not in the interests of Britain is to refuse to believe the obvious. That there was and is such an opinion expressed is not to be denied, the crash that came in the British Cabinet and culminated in the recession of Free Trade Ministers from it was all the outcome of Ottawa. But the plain truth of the matter is, the split occurred not on the agreement that pertained to India and Britain but on the policy and principle underlying the whole series of agreements.

Otherwise it is really impossible to reconcile the two opposite views about one and the same thing. If the agreement is not in the interests of Britain, most assuredly it must be in the interests of India. on the other hand, if it could be proved that it is in the interests of Britain, it must follow that it surely is not in the interests of our country. It cannot be it is in the interests of neither.

ACCOMODATING SPIRIT.

The first clue that comes to our aid in proving the case in favour of Britain is to be found in the chorus of praise showered on our delegates both within and outside the Parliament for their accomodating spirit. Another striking thing about it is the solid support given and meagre opposition shown in the Parliament to the Indo-British Agreement. How is this possible if the Agreement is not in the interests of Britain?

Though striking, these are however indirect inferences. We have nevertheless more clear and cogent proofs to back them up.

FOUR VITAL FACTORS.

Firstly, India is mainly an agricultural country whose raw produce forms the bulk of her export trade andwhich finds a ready market abroad, preference or no preference. Secondly nearly 65 per cent. of this export trade is with countries other than the Empire Countries Thirdly India's import from England is as great as 45 per cent. Fourthly, England is mostly a manufacturing country buying cheap materials for her manufactures to be dumped in a producing country like ours.

Do not the abovementioned facts suffice to show the unfair working of a policy of reciprocal preference between a producing country and a manufacturing one?

Apart from this, the reciprocal Imperial preference agreed to at Ottawa over a number of commodities from each country is unbalanced and more in favour of Britain than India and this has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt by expert economists and industrialists. The preference to be granted by Britain to Indian products is such as could be dispensed with without much sacrifice. Jute, Shellac, Tanned Hides and Skins are our articles of a more or less monopolistic nature. Tea, though forming the largest single item of India's export to Britain is preponderantly the concern of British planters in India and is already receiving preference.

THE LINSEED JOKE.

Linseed provides the fun in this deal in that there are a number of factors that make a preference to this Indian commodity of little avail. Firstly, the British public have a considerable investment stake in the Argentine Linseed, secondly the requirements of the United Kingdom from India are small for that reason, thirdly the Indian linseed has to be quoted so high in London to ensure a profit here as to nullify the effect of a paltry preference, fourthly a separate trade exists between Argentine Republic and England and must be reckoned with.

HEAVY BLOW.

On the other hand, what do we find with our imports from Britain?

Cotton manufactures which occupy the pride of place in Britain's export to this country are granted preference and our indigenous industry which was hardly able to stand on its legs until lately is again menaced with the malaise for which the discriminatory preference in favour of Britain is the anathema. Toilet requisites, soaps, chemicals, perfumes are other items of our export which we now require from other countries to a decreasing degree. Imperial preference is going to deliver these infant industries a heavy blow indeed. On the top of all these is the most disquietening thing that our articles and goods receiving preference in Britain's market not being entirely taken up by her will have to find other markets where unfortunately similar articles of other countries being shut out in Britain's market will pour in and compete with our goods, to our distinct disadvantage. There is also the plain fact that the crown colonies who have motherly relations with the United Kingdom are also there in her market, to compete with our goods.

These things are enough to convince any layman of the distinctly disadvantageous position in which India is placed by the Ottawa deal.

And how is it that the Indian delegates, going against the clear-cut recommendations of the Fiscal Commission set the seal of approbation on Imperial preference so ill-suited and ill-timed for India?

COWED DOWN.

The worst thing about this really bad business bargain is that our delegates have made too much of the threat of the United Kingdom Government of raising high tariff walls against our export, if no agreement was forthcoming by November 15, and they have, as it would appear, without raising their little finger in protest succumbed to the threat, least considering whether the threat was likely to materialise and to what extent. At least this is what it appears to an impartial critic. The case of tea has so much upset them. They tell us that if the U.K. impose a duty on Indian tea and if the industry suffers, a large volume of labour will be thrown out of employment. But they evidently forget the fact that tea trade is mostly in the hands of Britishers and the contingency that the trade will decline to an extent that will occasion the displacement of a large number of men is a contingency which is least likely to materialise

FIGHT IT.

A word to the members of the Legislature who are called upon to deal with the agreement. They will do well to ponder twice or thrice before they take a leap in the dark. It is hoped they will try to discuss threadbare the agreement in all its aspects, consider whether our country stand to lose more by the ratification of the agreement or by rejecting it and then and then only record their verdict on it.

Notes of the Day

Prohibition in America.

The exact position of the prohibition issue in America is at present uncertain in view of its being made subservient to the larger issues involved in the Presidential election. But it must be admitted that President Hoover's desertion of this cause to strengthen his chances of re-election is a blow to the cause and perhaps a sign of growing opposition to it. But as the Volstead enactment is a part of the American constitution, it can be modified only by a three-fourths majority of the States and it is unthinkable that such a majority will soon be available for any serious alteration in the prohibition law. American prohibitionists, however will have to bestir themselves and counteract the unscrupulous propaganda of liquor interests. The prohibition law of America is an asset to the world's civilisation and should not be allowed to be jeopardised through political chicanery. American women may well emulate the example of their sisters in India and lead the campaign against drink. As they are under a responsible Government they are sure to succeed more than Indian women.

Will They Explain?

In the course of a press statement Mr. E. Krishna Iyer, a released prisoner, says: "Mr. Govinda Menon, an Advocate of Calicut and an "A" class prisoner, wrote a letter to his father, a relative of the Zamorin, in the course of which he had requested him to do his utmost to throw open the Guruvayur and connected temples to the untouchables and save the life of Mr. Kelappan. All the portions relating to the same were ruthlessly cut out by the officials, apparently under general instructions from the I. G. To a direct question by me the Superintendent admitted that he was censoring all references to temple entry in our letters." It is up to the Madras Government to explain their precise attitude towards the temple entry movement, whether they regard it as objectionable "per se" or because prominent Congressmen are associated with it. If the Government are silent the people will of course draw their own conclusions.

Quacks And Their Nostrums.

It is amusing to find so many ex-bureaucrats from Bengal gathering together and diagnosing the present unrest in their own way and suggesting quack remedies. While the speakers asked for extra-legal measures for dealing with the terrorists, with the Press, and for the removal of the detenues to far off places, none had the vision to go deep into the matter and find out the root cause of the disease. They were merely dealing with the outward symptoms. Sir Charles Tegart, who has secured his place as one of Britain's strong men in India, complained that the younger generation was "saturated with hatred of the present Government." But why was it, they never had the time to ask themselves. The measures now being taken all over the country no only to put down terrorism, but also the Civil Disobedience movement, are not calculated to make what he calls the "immature minds" give up their methods, or to love the bureaucracy. The coercive policy has failed. Why not try conciliation for a change?

All Is Well!

The Madras Home Member, who happens to be an Indian, has now mastered the art of replying to inconvenient queries, and in answering questions about "Police excesses" he becomes almost flippant. He admitted that 11 complaints had been received about Police excesses of which two were under consideration. Seven were enquired into and found to be either "false or highly exaggerated" by the Collectors who are, of course, guardians of law and order in India. At Bezwada especially the lahi charge, it is alleged, was so severe that one of the victims fell into a canal unconscious and was only discovered after his body was carried to a distance of 100 yards, though according to the Home Member he "swam" the canal. A blind Congressman says a report, was beaten until he fell unconscious. The official explanation is that "he was forcibly dispersed." Does the Madras Home Member really believe that these explanations will satisfy the public?

CHAMPIONS OF BULLY BEEF IN PARLIAMENT

Tory Howl Against Ottawa Agreement

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Several Conservatives were most active at question time in the Commons on behalf of the British meat producers.

The Minister of Agriculture revealed that 99 per cent. of the meat purchased for the Army, Navy and the Air Force was British and reminded the members of the Commons that it was the policy of the whole House to co-operate as far as possible with the Dominions. The Government fully appreciated the urgency of agricultural crisis. He promised to announce Government's policy as soon as possible.

In consequence of Christmas Day being Sunday, Neville Chamberlain announced in the Commons that Tuesday 27 December would be declared a Bank Holiday in England and Wales.—Reuter.

To-morrow (Saturday) the "Bombay Chronicle" will be priced at one anna per copy.

SOLVING U. P. TENANCY QUESTION

New United Political Party Formed

PATNA, Nov. 3.

Inquiries made at the headquarters of the United Political Party which is being organised in the Province show that the agrarian Sub-Committee of the Organising Committee of the proposed party has been called here for November 10th to evolve a workable agreement between landlords and tenants.

Representatives of tenants and Landlords will meet the Sub-Committee and thrash out the outstanding points of difference with a view to evolving an agrarian policy which would meet the legitimate demands of the tenants. Attempts made in the past decade have been abortive in finding a solution of the vexed tenancy question.

The present move intended to pave the way for greater unity among the two important classes has aroused considerable interest in the Province.—A. P.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ACCOUNTS

Auditors Point Out "Technical Irregularity"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that in the columns of to-day's issue of your esteemed paper, there is a report of certain discussion that took place in the Municipal Standing Committee's meeting yesterday, on a letter from the Municipal Auditors regarding a number of cheques remaining uncashed with the Schools Committee's Office for about six months. As I find that the report is likely to create a wrong impression in the public mind, I would like to inform you that what the Auditors have pointed out is a technical irregularity in the procedure followed, from the accounts point of view.

Owing to the disturbed conditions created by the riots, some of the orders given especially in the case of furniture remained unsupplied either wholly or partially. Also as the attendance in schools was very much disturbed till August owing to the riots, the exact needs of the schools could not be ascertained in time with the result that the cheques referred to in the Auditors' letter remained uncashed.

The cheques are lying in the Office Treasury as the Auditors have already stated. What they have objected to is not, therefore, anything of a nature of a wrong handling of the Schools Committee's funds, but only a purely technical objection to the procedure of keeping the cheques uncashed for a long time.

I shall, therefore, thank you to publish these facts in your paper with a view to remove any misconception that might have arisen in the public mind with regard to the matter.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. RAO,
Chairman, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.
November 3.

(This analysis of the Auditors' comments should certainly remove any misconception in the public mind. Editor, "B. C.").

BREACH IN BRITISH "UNITED FRONT"

Non-Officials Welcome It As First Class Political Development

BUT OFFICIAL CIRCLES ARE UNPERTURBED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

General opinion among the members of the Assembly who have arrived here for the session is that the Labour Party's decision to boycott the Round Table Conference is a first class political development which should be welcomed by Nationalist and Independent Party members.

BENN HITS BACK.

There are various reasons given here for this development. One of them is that it is the culmination of the quarrel between Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. The Secretary of State disliked Mr. Wedgwood Benn's policy so much that he had gone to the extent of revising the entire procedure of the Round Table Conference with a view to keep out Mr. Benn and other Labourites who were getting one-third representation in the old Federal Structure Committee. This plan upset the Sapru group in India who also were not much loved either by Sir Samuel Hoare for their alliance with the Premier and Lord Sankey over the head of the Secretary of State. However, the revolt of the Sapru group could not be ignored, and technically at least, their point of view had to be met by revising the procedure. But Sir Samuel thought that he could ignore the Labourites in London. Now Mr. Wedgwood Benn has paid him back by withdrawing support of the Labour group, so that the Secretary of State would find that his claim before the world that on the Indian question there was a united front in Britain, has not the same basis as before.

DELHI UNPERTURBED.

There is little regret in official circles here over the Labour non-co-operation, because it is felt that for practical purposes, Labour support or opposition is of no consequence and the results of the London Conference would be determined solely by considerations that would prevail with the Conservative majority in granting what they find is impossible to withhold any longer.

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

But certainly Labour boycott following on the embarrassment caused by Maulana Shaukat Ali's plans at Allahabad has proved a bit depressing even to the optimists here. However, Maulana Shaukat Ali's decision to sail to America by the 7th inst. has somewhat relieved the anxiety hitherto felt on the subject, as the Muslim Conference champions do not anticipate that on any account, the communal question would be settled by the Allahabad meeting by that date.

UNITY CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD

(Continued From Page 1.)

Muslims and Sikhs were to-day called upon to put their heads together to see that the injustice they were labouring under, was mounted. They were not called upon, however, to think at that time of a constitution for India.

DOMINION STATUS FAR AWAY

Inspite of everything, he felt, that Dominion Status was still far away and even that which was to come, would fall short of their expectations and he felt that the Congress would not accept the coming constitution as an. However, he felt that they were not there to discuss that question. They had to find out ways and means to achieve the common end. If they failed in this attempt at compromise and understanding, the result would be altogether disastrous.

ONE FAMILY.

They were called upon to make sacrifices. He for himself thought that if they remembered two aspects, namely that the present arrangements would end in ten years and that they were one family, their purpose would be served.

The President begged of his Mosiem friends to distinguish between the essential and the trifling in their demands and implored the Hindus to expunge all fears of a Muslim majority.

FOLLOW BOMBAY WOMEN'S LEAD

He commended the resolution of the women of Bombay which said that this fateful Conference would make or mar their destinies.

The Conference passed a resolution at the death of Sir Ali Imam and adjourned for a few minutes.

It will be resumed later.

NEED OF UNITY

The Conference resumed after Muslim prayers. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing the delegates said that there was need for action to bring about a settlement. He did not think that the country was in a more serious position than it had been in the past twelve months, considering the suffering it had gone through. There was great dissatisfaction in the country over the Award and they were to make one more effort to bring about unity. Divided as they were, it would be impossible to have a National Government.

COMPELLING BRITISH TO TRANSFER POWER

The Pandit emphasised their utter helplessness and the humiliation they were being subjected to. On the one side they had the decision of the British Government wrongly called the communal award by which disunity would be kept up, distrust would continue and grow and National Government would be impossible. If they allowed the decision to stand they would not have power in the Provinces or in the centre. If unity was established they could compel the British Government to part with power at least to the extent declared by the Prime Minister, although he did not feel that that was enough. It was for them to consider what differences divided them and how they could be got over or composed.

DIFFERENCES COULD BE COMPOSED.

He hoped that they would be composed if all were determined to conclude an honourable agreement fair to all parties. Pandit then described the advantages of appointing a committee to go into the whole question and for formulating definite proposals for consideration of the Conference, saying that if as Indians they sat together as free men without restraint to consider what was good for the country there was bound to be a settlement.

Referring to the Ordinances the Pandit asked if in such a situation it was not desirable to sink all differences and adjust them in a truly national spirit. He believed that they had the intellect to frame such a constitution. Their present position was due to their own failure to see the truth and light.

GOD WILL BLESS OUR EFFORTS

Pandit Malaviya was sorry that he was one of them. "Let us sit down", implored the Pandit and do the right by every individual and think of good and the welfare of all who claim this country as their Motherland and I hope God will bless our efforts. (Applause.)

WE WANT PEACE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that from the beginning they felt the hand of God in this movement. The future was in their hand and they wanted peace. The Maulana begged of them to do their utmost to compose their differences and all to combine and arrive at a solution. They must try every means so that a member of smallest minority in the country might feel that he had a position in it as much as a member of the biggest majority.

"I think" said the Maulana, "we are going to win an honourable peace, not a humiliating peace but a real peace from heart to heart."

Maulana Zafar Ali said that they had met in an atmosphere of peace and harmony and if Hindus and Muslims came together did they not think that India would be gladdened. They were being humiliated. Unity was their watchword and he prayed to God that Indians might solve their own riddle and solve their own problem.

BUILDING UP FUTURE.

Mr. J. N. Basu (Bengal) said that they had come to build up not the present but their future destiny. They had come from different parts of India. He urged all to approach the question in the spirit that they must have unity and they could not afford to be disunited in their homes and if they approached the subject in that spirit, he was confident of success.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga said that it was a historic occasion and the spirit of give and take should prevail.

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE OF PEACE.

Dr. De-Souza (Indian Christian representative) said that they deserved peace. The Christian principle was peace and goodwill and he felt certain that if they came together with goodwill there would be no difficulty whatever.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also spoke hoping for success.

AN APOLOGY TO SISTERS

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then apologised for not having invited sisters to the Conference as it was their intention to invite them to a larger Conference likely to follow.

The Pandit proposed that a Committee be formed. Among those appointed to the Committee which will meet to-night are: the Maharaja of Dharbanga, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. B. Ramanand Chatterji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. M. Zafer Ali, Raja of Salempur, Sardar Sunder Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Dr. Moonje and Dr. De'Souza.

The Conference concluded at about half-past five.—A.P.

MUSLIM MAJORITY IN PUNJAB

Abul Kalam Azad Addresses Sikhs

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD CITY, Nov. 3.

The main feature of the morning's Hindu-Sikh Leaders' Conference was that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressed the delegates for half an hour. He explained specially to the Punjab deligates how peace talks had progressed during the last five weeks. He did so as had no opportunity to meet the Punjab leaders before. Doctor Sayed Mahmood and Mr. Asaf Ali were also present with the Maulana.

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam told the Sikh delegates their objection to the Muslim majority in the Punjab on the ground of a vow was not reasonable, as there could be no question of communal representation, once the principle of joint electorates was introduced. The Muslims elected with the Hindu and Sikh votes were as much representative of the Hindus and Sikhs as of their own community. Similarly, the Hindus and Sikhs elected with Muslim votes would be equally representative of the Muslims.

FINAL DECISION

It is further reported that searching questions were put to the Maulana which he readily answered. It is stated that his speech made a good impression and cleared all misunderstandings. It is believed that Hindu and Sikh leaders will take final decision on the Punjab question before they rise.

CHRISTIAN DELEGATES

Three Christian delegates, Mr. Salve from Nagpore, Doctor D'Souza from Poona and Mr. Soares from Bombay are here and will attend the Unity Conference.

C. P. Muslims Pray For Settlement

(From A Correspondent.)

CHHINDWARA, Nov. 3.

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Aziz, Editor of the Hindustan, Jubbulpore has sent the following telegram to Doctor Syed Mahmood and Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the C. P. Hindustan.

I congratulate you on your efforts at Hindu-Muslim Constitutional unity. I approve joint electorates and pray that compromise be based on principles accelerating the unfettered freedom of the peasantry. I am trying to join the Conference on the 5th instant."

UNEMPLOYED INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Relief Benefits Whites Only

NEW DELHI, November 3.

It is understood that the Government of India have made a strong representation to the South African Government with regard to relief to a few thousand Indian unemployed citizens of the Union.

It seems that the Union Parliament recently sanctioned £500,000 for the relief of White unemployed but the Indians were not included in the scheme.

The Government of India contend that the Indian citizens pay taxes like the White citizens and should therefore be entitled to consideration in the matter of unemployed benefits.—A.P.

VICEROY'S CHALLENGE TROPHY

FLYING CLUBS ASKED TO SEND SUGGESTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 3.

A meeting of the committee of the Aero Club of India and Burma was held at the Chelmsford Club. Mr. Arthar Moore presided, and the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation attended by request.

The main question on the agenda were the accounts from the flying clubs, spare parts for aeroplanes, a report from the racing committee, grant to the Aero Club of India and Burma for the next financial year, and the proposed visit to India of Herr Kronfeld, the German glider pilot. The Secretary reported that Herr Kronfeld would not visit India in the coming cold weather as sufficient funds had not been forthcoming to pay his expenses, but he had written to him saying that it was hoped that necessary financial arrangements would be made for his visit next year.

VICEROY'S TROPHY.

The Committee approved of the suggestions of the Racing Committee that the race next year for the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy should be a speed race, that it should be opened to all pilots and that a special prize should be awarded for the first "A" license pilot trained in India to pass the post and that the course would be approximately 750 miles. The race will be held in Delhi on the 10th February and flying clubs are being asked for their views.

Wing Commander Cooper, Secretary of the Aero Club of India and Burma returned from England on 29th October and has resumed his duties.

GOVERNOR'S SON WEDS

Ceremony At Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Wedding of Lieutenant John Innes, Aide-de-Camp and third son of His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Innes with Miss Mar (? May) Schofield was solemnised at 4-30 p. m. the cathedral of Holy Trinity, where the services were conducted by Lord Bishop, assisted by Archdecon.

Captain Hodgkinson acted as the best man and Miss Lavender Wood as bridesmaid. The bride was given away by the Governor. Members and Ministers of Government and other important officials attended the church service and the reception held later at Government House were Thomas Couper, Finance Member, proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, Lt. Innes replying.

The couple left this evening for Maymyo to spend the honeymoon there.—A. P.

EXTRADITION OF INSULL

American Attorneys Leave For Europe

LONDON, Nov. 3.

New York.—Two Assisstant State Attorneys have sailed for Europe to bring back Mr. Insull from Athens. They are presumably armed with a Presidential warrant for the extradition which was submitted to Mr. Hoover for signature yesterday.—Reuter.

NEW MEMBERS OF STEEL FRAME

Results Of I. C. S. Examination

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Following is the list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as a result of the open competitive examination held in London in 1932. One vacancy remains to be filled:—

(1) R.E.C. Broadbent, (2) D.A. Bryan, (3) L.R. Chambers, (4) K. Radhakrishnan, (5) L.J.D. Wakely, (6) A. Whyte, (7) B.M. Bacon, (8) C.L. Bryson, (9) E.G. Creek, (10) R.S. Halliday, (11) G. Samuel, (12) P.A. Gopalakrishnan, (13) S.N. Haksar, (14) R.A. Mahamadi, (15) J. Narayan, (16) H. W. Goddard, (17) D.S. Joshi, (18) K. G. Menon, (19) G.V. Bedekar, (20) R.A.S. Stracey, (21) M.J.R. Paul, (22) S.F. Hasan, (23) S.N. Mitra, (24) A.L. Fletcher, (25) A. D. Pandit, (26) A.W.H. Breakey, (27) C.S. Jha, (28) S.B. Hatch Barnwell and (29) R.J. Pringle.—A.P.

RUSHING THROUGH OTTAWA BILL

Agenda Before Delhi Assembly

NEW DELHI, November 3.

The Government of India have now decided to place on the agenda for the 7th and 8th November, a motion for the introduction of the Ottawa Tariff Bill which will follow after the disposal of the resolution on the same subject.

This means that the Government anticipates that the resolution will be passed by the House and that no time will be lost in asking for the introduction of the Bill, so that some notice may be given to members and the public to scan detailed provisions of the bill before it becomes law towards the end of the session.

The agenda for the 9th and the 10th of November will include a motion for the consideration and the passage of the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Bill but this will be taken up only after the disposal of business put on the order paper for the 7th and 8th.—A.P

Haji Abdulla Haroon's "No"

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Haji Abdulla Haroon who was invited to the Unity Conference has replied to Maulana Shaukat Ali regretting his inability to attend the Conference as the All-India Muslim Conference, to which he belongs, has not officially sent any representatives to the Allahabad Conference.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FLOOD OF MONEY FOR NEW LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Flood of money for 300 million sterling loan was so strong that the Bank of England closed subscription list three and quarter hours after opening.

It is believed that only partial allotments were possible in consequence of overwhelming subscriptions. Triumphant success thus rounds off remarkable Treasury refinancing programme started at the end of June.—Reuter.

MACDONALD ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In deference to Doctor's urgings Mr. MacDonald will not attend very important Lord Mayor's banquet at Guild-Hall on the ninth November at which Prime Minister usually reviews home and international affairs. It is nevertheless emphatically asserted that there is no concern about his general health but it is opined in some quarters that his sight is definitely deteriorating and artificial light and smoke are detrimental.—Reuter.

Scottish Artists Invite

Attention And Appreciation From Bombay

(By Our Art Critic)

Sir Reginald Spence, Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Prince of Wales Museum, opened last night, an exhibition of paintings on board s.s. "Tuscania" by some of the leading members of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters. The occasion was, of course, of more than average importance for those eager to acquire for the City cultural contacts that would both enliven and uplift its domesticated intelligence. This is not, of course, the first occasion when artists from outside the country have invited the attention and appreciation of the City. There have been, to mention only the recent outstanding examples, exhibition of Japanese as well as Chinese paintings which received rightly, whole-hearted response. But the present exhibition of the work of the members of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours is on a different plane. For, Indian artists are expected, as Sir Reginald Spence suggested in his opening speech, to return the compliment the Scottish artists offered them last night. He hoped that the work of Indian artists would be similarly conveyed to their colleagues, across the seas, in Scotland. That is, in more sense than one, a welcome sign.

WIDE RANGE OF TECHNIQUE.

The water colours over hundred in number, arranged in the drawing-room, lounge smokerooms and verandah, of the boat, reveal what is immediately noticeable as a very wide and appreciable range in the freedom for expressive technique. Not that there are absent paintings completely void of forced mannerisms. They are there. But they are outnumbered by paintings of distinctive merit. "The Red Coolins, Skye" by Alex. Macpherson and the "Sunset —Broodford Bay, Skye," by the same artist show a clean decisive vision of the landscape which becomes not less atmospheric than 'paaternsque.' The paintings of James Wright indicate a brush that seems to create unguided as it were, forms for colour.

The bird studies of J. Murray Thompson "Chaffinch" and of Miss Mabel Dawson "Spring of the Year," recall Japanese approach and particularly in "Chaffinch" Japanese placing and surface treatment. Robert W. Allan's pictures of Indian subjects are of obvious interest here. But "The Bread Cart," by Robert Eadie, "The Old Bridge of Dee, Braemar," by A.P. Thompson, the "Quiet Home" by John Nicholson, "La Plage," by Miss Anna Dixon, "Little Zulu Girl," by Miss Aynsss Sim, "The Isle of Call, Hebrides," by Frederick Whiting, "Companion," by Miss Burton, "Royal Regetta" by P. Flinb, "Market Day" by Miss Mabel Dawson, "Tamil Girl" by Harry Birstecher, 'Paiente de Alcantara, Toledo" by A.E. Miller, "Lock Ranza, Castle, Arran," by Archibald Kay and "The Pizza—San Mareo, Venice" by P. A. Hay, are indicative of the variety of themes as well as of technique of the Scottish artists. Decisive draftsmanship, clever creative brush work, the confident handling of line and masses are supplemented by colour harmonies and contracts that are truly refreshing. "The Town of Palma, Majorca," by James Kay with its enamel lustre, the bird studies by Murray Thompson or Miss Mabel Dawson or, say, the "Isle of Call, Hebrides," by Frederic Whiting with its rhythmic pattern denote the changing manner in which colour dominates the pictures. With noticeable exceptions of course, the exhibition leaves the impress as a whole, the work of artists who require more vigorous imaginative stimulant. The foreword to the catalogue is a mistake.

The exhibition will remain open to the public till the 7th instant. The entrance fee is fixed at Re. 1-2.

DETRIMENTAL TO INDIAN INTERESTS

Amritsar Merchants On Ottawa Agreement

AMRITSAR, Nov. 3.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce with Khan Bahadur Habibullah Khan, presiding, passed a resolution to the effect that the Agreement reached between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, as read and understood in the light of Delegates' statements, were detrimental to the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of India.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

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"I have given both Europeans and Natives some of this wonderful medicine and in all cases it has done its work and cured them. Some of them were surprised by the wonderful quick cure, and others wish to obtain this medicine."—J. H. Wickham, Traffic Supt., R.N.R., Delhi.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but Squibb's I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—Rev. M. G. Goldsmith, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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PERAMBUR STRIKE NOT A LOCAL QUARREL

Administration Sees Hand Of "Direct Action" Threat On All Railways

MADRAS, November 2.

The Perambur strike situation continues unchanged. The points at issue between the administration and the railway employees' union are set forth in a press communique issued by the railway authorities.

The communique points out that in August last investigations were made to determine surplus men in the workshops, after deducting from this surplus a liberal number were to be absorbed by normal wastage next year.

The M. S. M. Employees Union were informed about it and the latter disputed the figures published by the Company and claimed to be partners to the discussion whether 20 men declared by the company to surplus in a particular shop, were really surplus and whether on the figure of the year before any surplus remained or not.

BOSSES—THE SOLE JUDGES

The administration maintained that they must be the sole judge in the matter, pointing out that they were supported by the findings of the Royal Commission on Labour that the reduction of establishment was a matter of policy to be decided by the administration. In addition the Union demanded that 93 men discharged as surplus last year, should be re-instated, the administration was not prepared to accede to this.

The real causes of the strike according to the communique are demands that there should be no further retrenchment and that the men discharged last year should be taken back.

NOT A LOCAL QUARREL.

Concluding the communique says that "This is not a local quarrel. All this year the All-India Railwaymens' Federation has been threatening a general strike if these two points are not conceded."—A.P.

Ottawa Agreements

POSTPONE RATIFICATION

Ahmedabad Mill Owners Suggestion

AHMEDABAD, November 2.

The burden and sacrifice involved under the trade agreement concluded at Otawa are highly incommensurate with the advantages to be gained by India on the so-called reciprocal basis, writes the Secretary to the local Millowners's Association, in the course of a representation made to-day to the Government of India.

ERRONEOUS HYPOTHESIS

The representation adds that: "My Committee feel that the question of preferential reciprocity in the case of India is based on erroneous judgment and inaccurate hypothesis as is evidenced from the terms of the agreement. The delegation selected by the Government, themselves seems to have taken an exaggerated view of the avoidance of certain loss instead of taking a firm stand on India's potentiality of securing the extension of its industries with a view to consume large quantities of raw materials which are exported to foreign countries practically at unremunerative prices and imported back as manufactured articles to the detriment of its industrial growth and economic development.

INOPPORTUNE.

"The main principle underlying the Ottawa agreement is one of preferential reciprocity but my Committee strongly hold that in the peculiar circumstances of this country, the risk of a general unsettlement of trade and industrial conditions is a necessary corollary to the acceptance of the proposed Imperial preferences for India and the concluding of such an agreement and the enacting of legislation thereon at this juncture when the horizon is overcast with clouds of political turmoil and when the question of transferring power to Indians is looming large, would not be proper and desirable.

POSTPONE RATIFICATION.

My Committee would urge upon the Government to postpone the consideration of this question till the new revised constitution comes into force and India obtains a chance of expressing her clear opinion under a national Government. My Committee trust that the Government will postpone the ratification of the agreement in the forthcoming session of the Assembly with the support of the non-official block and the nominated members and prevent the strong suspicion that has been already created in the public mind in respect of the economic motives of the United Kingdom in dealing with India in a one-sided manner."—A.P.

PROTECT HANDLOOM WEAVING

Madras Government's Recommendations To Tariff Board

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The Government of Madras have issued a Press communique embodying their recommendations to the Tariff Board in connection with their enquiry into the question of protection for the Indian Textile Industry.

The Government have expressed the view that the claims of the Mills in this presidency for protection and the particular methods to be adopted may be considered along with the claims of the Mills in other provinces. Government have in this press communique stated that the hand loom industry provides employment for over 9 lakhs of people in this province alone and have recognised the immense importance of preserving this village industry as a source of employment for a large part of the rural population and of the undesirability of permitting the production of cotton cloth to become entirely a factory industry.

REMOVING HANDICAPS

The Government state that as the handloom weaving industry is in danger of being displaced by mill competition, it requires both external protection and internal organisation. The external handicaps are the duty on cotton yarn or counts above 40s, the enormous import duty on gold thread and the duties recently imposed on Textile machinery, apparatus and accessories required by the handloom weavers. Government strongly advocate the abolition of the above duties and suggest that the consequent loss in revenue be made good by a small duty of three pies per pound of cotton cloth imported from non-British sources.

CESS ON COTTON YARN?

In order to improve the internal organisation of the handloom weaving industry, Government adovcat that a fund should be created by the levy of a cess of two pies per pound of cotton yarn consumed by the weaving Mills. Government have also recommended that legislation should be undertaken to enforce the proper grading and levelling of Indian Mill yarn and to penalise short reeling and other fraudlent practices prevalent which re determental o the hand loom weaving industry.—A. P.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The air mail which left Karachi on October 26 was delivered in London on November 1.—A. P.

Cape Flyers Postpone Flight

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Cairo.—Misses Joan Page and Sale Barker, who are flying to Cape collided with the wind indicator mast of the aerodrome last nigh. Their machine was slightly damaged, but occupants were unhurt. The flight will be continued in two or three days after the repairs are carried out. —Reuter.

PAUCITY OF MUSLIM TEACHERS IN U. P.

Plea For Increase

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The U.P. Provincial Educational Conference was held at Bareilly on October 29 and 30, under the presidentship of Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan, Deputy President of the Legislative Council. About 300 delegates from all parts of the Province attended the gathering. The address of the President was a thoughtful review of the educational system with special reference to the Mussalmans He deplored the paucity of Muslim girls schools, heavy expenses in the Muslim University and the failure of the State in discharging its duty to primary education.

PAUCITY OF MUSLIM TEACHERS.

About 15 resolutions were passed drawing attention to the paucity of Muslim teachers and recommending their increase to one-third, fixing percentage of Muslims in training classes, normal schools and training colleges, desirability of having at least one high school in every district, need of opening a class for teaching journalism in the Muslim University, paucity of Mussalmans in the Board of Intermediate and High School examinations and the vernacular Education Board and the need of their increase to one-third.

The Conference also advocated that the Vernacular Education Board should have a representative of the Conference and protested against the reduction of Government grant. The Conference decided to send a deputation to H.E. the Governor of the United Provinces. The President gave a donation of Rs. 300 supplemented by two other donations of Rs. 100 each.—A.P.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO HARNAI AND DAPOLI

No Municipal Address

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 2. (By Mail).

The programme of the visit of the Governor of Bombay to Harnai and Dapoli in Ratnagiri District on November 16, shows that His Excellency and Lady Sykes accompanied by A.D.C.'s will arrive at Harnai at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 16, and will visit Harnai Fort by motor and thence drive to Dapoli.

Their Excellencies will visit the old English Cantonment Church and the former mission buildings and will then visit the Dapoli Education Society's High School. After this, their Excellencies will arrive at the Parade Maidan and receive an address from the residents of Dapoli Taluka and Mandangad Peta. After granting interviews to non-officials, they will return to the steamer at mid-day and will sail for Ratnagiri at 1 p.m.

NO ADDRESS FROM MUNICIPALITY.

The question of sanctioning the expenditure to be incurred for the address to be presented by the Municipality to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes on his forthcoming visit to Ratnagiri, was discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Ratnagiri Municipality held on Monday evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Parulekar.

After a lengthy discussion, a resolution sanctioning Rs. 250 for expenditure in connection with the address was moved by Mr. G. D. Lalla, which was duly seconded by Mr. M.H. Lalla.

On the resolution being put to the vote, 9 voted for and 4 against it. Thus, as two-third of the total number of councillors did not vote the expenditure as required by the City Municipalities Act, the motion fell to the ground.—A.P.

Liquidation Of Cosach Corporation

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Santiago de Chile.—The Government Commission enquiring into the salt-petre question express the opinion that the Cosach Corporation should be liquidated, reorganised and important economies effected, including the suppression of the Cosach selling agency in the United States and other foreign countries with modification of the whole sales system. Proposals in this connection are being submitted to the New Congress.

Allesandri, the new Chilean President, has expressed the opinion that Cosach is already liquidated, and the sale of nitrate will be free.—Reuter.

UNANI & AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

Dr. Laksmipathi To Preside

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Dr. Laksmipathi has consented to preside at the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference at Bikanir from January 12th to 14th. —A.P.

GOVERNOR IN THE CITY

INTERVIEWS TO EUROPEAN CHIEF

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major Vaux, Military Secretary, and Mr. H. R. Gould, Private Secretary, arrived in Bombay this morning from Poona. He was received at Victoria Terminus by Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Sir Kikabhoy Premchand, Sheriff of of Bombay, and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner.

In the afternoon he gave interviews to Sir Hugh Cocke, President of the Bombay European Association, Sir Kikabhoy Premchand and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Governor will dine to-day with Sir S. S. Wilson, Colonial Under Secretary, who arrives by the English Mail in the afternoon.

BRIBERY CASE APPEAL

Councillors And A Contractor

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee admitted the appeals of two accused in a bribery case from Poona, but rejected their bail application.

In the sessions trial at Poona, there were four accused Baburao Pandu Satpune, Jot. Maruti Shinde, Syed Abdul Kadar Kamal and Sadhu Shivshankar Shastri.

The first three were members of the Poona Suburban Municipal Council and the fourth was the municipal overseer.

It was alleged that the accused had entered into a conspiracy to extort a bribe from a contractor, in pursuance of which the first and third accused took from him Rs. 25 and Rs. 150.

All the accused were found guilty by the assessors, and the judge sentenced them to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 300, in default, four months more.

Against this the first and second accused filed this appeal. Their defence was that the money they had taken was against the loan they had advanced to the contractor.

HARD LABOUR FOR CONGRESS PICKET

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Five Congress volunteers, who were arrested by the Pyhhonie police on Wednesday noon while picketting a rice godown on Mansion Road, were to-day placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, charged with assisting the operations of the Congress.

Four of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment while the fifth, who was found to have a previous conviction for picketing, was sentenced to six months.

Ford Products Exhibition In Poona

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

With a view to introduce and popularise in the local market their New products—The New Ford V8 Cylinder, The New 1933 Model B, 4 Cylinder and the New 8 H. P. (so called the Baby Ford), the Empire Automobiles Poona who are the sole Agents for Ford Products in Poona District are holding a free Exhibition of these New Cars in East Street, Poona. The Exhibition was opened on Tuesday by Khan Saheb Sardar Nosherwan Kaikobad Dastur in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who had come in response to the invitations issued by the Branch Manager of the Empire Automobiles. After the opening ceremony was over, the prominent guests of the evening were taken round by the manager who explained to them the various improvements that have been made in these New Cars.

DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS

General Rainfall And Thunder-storms

POONA, Nov. 3.

Yesterday depression has moved further northwards and is centred this morning near Raipur. It has caused general rain in North-East India, North Madras Coast and East Central Provinces with further heavy falls on Circars-Orissa Coast. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been widespread rain in South of the Peninsula and local rain in United Provinces and the Punjab Hills while a few falls have occurred in Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point half an inch each; Kyaukpyu, Mandalay and Monywa a quarter, Chandbali four; Sandaraads and Balasore three; Dibrugarh, Calcutta, Saugor Island, Berhampore, Bogra and Cuttack two; Burdwan one and a half; Tezpur, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Dinajpur one; Ranchi three-quarters; Mainpuri and Pendra a half; Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Jagdalpur and Dalhousie a quarter; Vizagapatam three; Chitaldroog, Cuddapah, Calingapatam and Gopalpur two; Trichinopoly one and a half; Mangalore, Coconada one; Mercara three-quarters; Karwar, Calicut, Vellore, Nellore a half; and Bangalore, Trivandrum, Madura, Kurnool, and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease further on Circars Coast, increase and extend in North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central India, United Provinces, and East and North Punjab and continue to be extensive in Assam, South Bengal, Orissa and East Central Provinces, Local thundershowers will recur in South of the Peninsula and Upper Burma.—A. P.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS

Allegations Against Japanese Traders Refuted

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

"If I understand the position correctly, the Indian Trade Marks Act protects even unregistered trade marks and patents, and the procedure of the complaint firms should therefore be clear and simple. No responsible firm of any nationality would run the risk of infringement", said Mr. A. Sakoh, Consul-General of Japan, in Calcutta, in an interview to the press.

As regards the allegation of the Chamber of Commerce about Japan copying English trade marks. He said that the Japanese trading community would not resort to such a suicidal policy. The Japanese trade stood on its own legs and desired only a fair field and no special favours. Undoubtedly, it was possible that there had been individual cases where the established designs were inadvertently copied, but such offending goods had been withdrawn from the market on the receipt of complaints.

It is understood that Mr. Sakoh has communicated to the Tokyo authorities in order that steps may be taken to avoid further complaints.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Jutes opened steady but as the session advanced it again eased off. Towards the close, however, the market rallied and closed at the best of the day. Coals were practically neglected. Teas were dull with little business passing. In the Miscellaneous section Indian Wood Products in demand at advancing rates, while others shew no change. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 64/4 small lot; 3½ per cent. paper 75/4; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 85/-2; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 106/12 small lot; 5 per cent. New Loan 1940/43 101/2.

Railways:—Dehrirohtas Light 7 small lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated coalfields 10/12; New Beerbhoom 7/4.

Jutes:—Budge Budge 280 small lot; Budge Budge pref. 126; Cheviot pref. 116; Clive 22/4; Delta pref. 107; Howrah 38/6; Howrah "A" pref. 116; Kamarhatty 363; Kelvin pref. 124; Kinnison 561 small lot; Lansdowne 125; Lansdowne pref. 102; Lawrence pref. 125; National 18/2; Northbrook 43/4 small lot; Northbrook pref. 123; Orient 192.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 4/2; Moheems pref. 9 ex. div.

Miscellaneous:—United Provinces Electric 116; Indian Standard Wagon ord. 34/4 small lot; Indian Wood Products 23; Madan Theatres As. 15; Titaghur paper defd. 3/11; Titaghur paper pref. 100; Titaghur paper paid up 117/8; Midnapore Zemindary 71/8; Carew & Co. 13/4; Cawnpore 29/10; New Savan 14/12.—A. P.

EDUCATING CHILDREN OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

"SEPARATE SCHOOLS ARE INEFFICIENT"

The All-India Anti-Untouchability League has issued the following bulletin:—

As the promotion of education of the children of Harijans (or untouchables) is one of the main functions of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, questions are asked from various quarters as to the relative merits of separate schools versus common schools for these children. At this moment the following extracts made from a report dated March, 1930 by the committee appointed by the Bombay Government to "inquire into the educational, economic and social condition of the depressed classes (untouchables) and of the aboriginal tribes in the presidency" excluding Sind, would be of great value. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. O. H. B. Starte, who is in charge of the criminal tribes settlements in Bombay Presidency for about 13 years past. The members included Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. P. G. Solanki, the representatives of the depressed classes in the Bombay Council, myself and others.

Paragraph 17 of the report begins thus.—

"The relative merits of the separate schools for the depressed classes as against the admission of These classes into the ordinary schools ras taken a prominent place in our deliberations. The separate schools have admittedly been a very potent influence in the past in helping the depressed classes to obtain such education as was possible, and without such institutions in the past the educational progress of the depressed classes would not have been possible. Nevertheless it must be admitted that from the standpoint of standard of education the separate school is an inefficient school. Moreover, the existence of such schools perpetuates the difference between the depressed classes and the rest of the community instead of helping to remove it".

The Hartog Committee, which was an adjunct of Simon Statutory Commission, came to the conclusion that:—

"We are strongly of opinion that the policy of the mixed school is the right one."

DIFFICULTIES OF COMMON SCHOOL.

The Starte Committee however in the next paragraph, i.e., in No. 18 state that:—,

"But this right for demanding entrance to the common school) is a right the depressed classes are often not in a position to exercise. If the caste Hindus object, they can, and in fact do, put pressure on the depressed classes not to send their children to the common school. The depressed classes are the village servants and have very little chance of standing against a village boycott. Even if admitted, an orthodox school master can, and sometimes does, make it very hard for the depressed class pupils in his class."

In paragraph 19, the Committee lays down that "the procedure to be recommended would be quite clear if compulsory education was likely to be enforced immediately for all communities." Assuming that the early enforcement of compulsory education is not possible, the committee says, "Even accepting this "we consider it is most important to press forward with the admission of these children into the common school"."

D. C. TEACHERS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

In paragraph 20 the Committee suggest that there should be a more frequent interchange of teachers between the common schools and the separate existing schools for the depressed classes. The Committee believed that by more depressed class teachers being taken in the common schools, the entry of the depressed class children in these schools at least will be greatly facilitated. The Committee also recommended a bonus to those teachers from whose class the depressed class child passes its examination for promotion to the next class, say at the rate of one rupee per pupil.

In paragraph 21, the Committee came to the conclusion in regard to the question of closing the existing separate schools that "if the separate schools are limited to the infants and first four standards, their efficiency will increase. In paragraph 22, the committee said," "We do not think the time is ripe for closing the separate schools of the lower primary grade immediately ..... In cases where the school is conveniently situated, it will often be advisable not to close it, but to convert it into a common school, by encouraging other children to attend it. We accept the position that in cities and towns and big villages it will be necessary to have schools conveniently situated to the areas occupied by the depressed classes and that thereby such schools will probably get a preponderance of depressed class children; but the right of other children to attend such schools, and of the depressed class children to attend the other schools should be enforced."

WATCH NUMBERS

In the next paragraph 23, the Committee opines that the above measures should be enforced provided it does not check the increase in the number of pupils attending schools and becoming literate thereby. And for this purpose they insist upon a very careful watch being kept by each local authority year after year by a comparison being made between the figures of the following items:—

(1) The population of depressed classes; (2) The number of common and separate schools; (3) The number of depressed class children in common schools where there are one or more depressed class teachers, and where there are no such teachers; (4) The number of depressed class children and depressed class teachers in the separate schools and the number of depressed class teachers in common schools.

Later on in paragraph 65, the appointment of a special officer is recommended, whose duty should be to watch the interest of the children of the depressed classes and recommend any change if necessary. Such an officer is not yet appointed nor is there any chance of such an appointment in view of the financial difficulty.

PUNJAB EXPERIENCE.

In this connection the following extract taken from the five years' report, "1926-1931" of the Punjab Achhut Uddhar Mandal is interesting, and confirms the opinion that education in common school is superior to and more effective than in separate school for Harijans.

"In the beginning of its efforts regarding the education among the depressed classes, the Mandal tried to set up 7 separate elementary schools for untouchables,..... but all of them proved failures, both educationally and from the point of view of the removal of untouchability ..... These schools were, therefore, closed as a matter of policy after about a year of their futile existence. The present policy of the Mandal regarding the education of the depressed classes is to encourage the admission of their boys in common schools and to render them such assistance as lies within its means in the continuance of their education."

Now that the All-India Anti-Untouchability League and its Provincial and district branches are recruiting welfare workers, the latter will make it their duty to promote the education of the depressed class children by driving them to common public schools and watching and reporting the fluctuation in numbers in separate and common schools, both in rural and urban areas separately.

Greco-American Extradition Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Athens.—The Greco-American Extradition Treaty was enforced to-day and instruments of ratification were exchanged.—Reuter.

Moradabad.—It is reported that Maulana Mohammed Mian said to be he dictator of theprovincial Congress and the Jamiat Ulema, was arrested while leading a procession.—A. P.

Amritsar. — Some wholesale foreign cloth dealers, dealing in chintz and Japanese prints, have received notices from British firms, claiming damages for alleged infringement of British trademarks. The dealers are considering the legal issues involved.—A. P.

Nagpur.—Under the auspices of the Arya Yubak Sangha a public Saraswati worship was organised on Sunday, the 30th October, last. Different sections of Hindus and various political groups including the Congress participated in the function.—A. P.

Nagpur.—In compliance with the wishes of the All-India Trade Union Congress "Labour Day" was observed by local workers this evening. Two small processions, red flags prominently displayed, were taken out and terminated in a public meeting in Chitnavis Park in the City.—A. P.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

BENGAL HINDU SABHA PREPARES FOR BIG DRIVE

CALCUTTA, November 1.

"Untouchability is not really a problem in Bengal in the sense it is in Southern India" said the Joint Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, in an interview with the Associated Press, while explaining the programme, the Hindu Sabha contemplates to take up for its removal from the province.

"The limited extent of its evil effects on the body-politic of the Bengali Hindu Society" said he further "could be realised, when one takes into consideration the enthusiastic response that Bengal is making in the matter of pushing the introduction of "Sarbojanin" (worship of deities by all castes without exception) system of pujas in the province. It was first celebrated under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, but this year, not less than one thousand such celebrations were observed throughout Bengal, and Hindus without any distinction of social status attended them without feeling any humiliation.

"But nevertheless untouchability exists, although it is not by any means acute. According to official account, there are about 70,000 Bengali Hindus out of a total of 24 million who could be really classed as Untouchables, and therefore depressed. The Census Superintendent of Bengal requested the Hindu Sabha to give him their views as regards castes who could be classed as depressed. The Sabha appointed a sub-committee consisting of the so-called depressed class members and high caste Hindus. The Committee independently came to the conclusion that there was no depressed class in Bengal except the "Methars" and some similar castes who were actively employed in similar professions, before the Lothian Committee report was out."

THANKS TO REFORMERS.

"The reason for this smallness of the problem lies in the fact that the soil of the Hindu Bengal has been made absolutely barren for the growth of such weeds by the birth of such reformers like Gauranga, Raja Ram Mohon Roy, Paramahansa Ramkrishna Dev and Swami Vivekananda. When the Hindu Sabha began its work in 1921, it could therefore tackle, though partially, the problem of disabilities of the so-called depressed classes with comparative ease. In the towns, in caste dinners, all castes with the exception of Brahmins and the men actually doing scavenging work sat together. All the big and important temples in the province are approachable to all alike, and so are tanks and river ghats."

TOURING PROPAGANDA.

"The Hindu Sabha at the present moment contemplate to consolidate by means of touring propagandists the equality of all castes—a theory which is now accepted practically all over Bengal. The Sabha has already undertaken this work and preachers are in Muffasil taking statistics and collecting other materials in connection with this programme. Mahatmaji's fast has greatly facilitated the work of the Hindu Sabha, and it is hoped that with the help of their preachers and the favourable atmosphere created by the fast of Gandhiji, the work of knitting the Hindu community together on a solid basis will be made easy and no vestige of untouchability will remain in this part of India."—A.P.

DRIVE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

'C. R." Criticises Apathy Of Educated Persons

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The drive against untouchability has been gathering momentum in the South. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Acting President of the Congress, addressed a series of meetings at Srirangam on October 26, 27 and 28 on the subject of opening the temples to Harijans, dealing exhaustively with all aspects of the question. He criticised the silence of educated persons position and influence. He deplored the tendency of responsible men to throw the blame on others. "It was amusing to see how each group shoved it on another, and ultimately on the head of the poor priest actually officiating at the worship, who in fact was prepared loyally to carry out all orders of those in charge. In a matter of importance like this, it would be cowardice and failure of civic duty to remain silent in fear that one's opinion may offend."

SHASTRIC INJUNCTIONS.

Dealing with Shastric injunctions, he said that the objection was based on the 'Agamas' that provides purification ceremonies for "Chandala" contact. To read in this a prohibition against whole sections of law-abiding peaceful Hindus and their women and children was a misuse of the term "Chandala." There was no sanction for excluding those who tilled the land for us paid taxes and contributed to the general welfare of society from temples.

WANT OF FAITH.

Dealing finally with the fear of democracy, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that it amounted to want of faith in their own people. What in the West had replaced democracy in many countries was the dictatorship of successful individuals or powerful organisations. If they had a Dictatorship in India, opposition to the claims of Harijans was likely to receive a short shrift.

He concluded: "If the opposition to democracy is only an opposition to an appeal to public opinion in regard to temples, it comes to say that you wish to exclude those whom you have hitherto excluded and you do not like to abide by the wishes of the community at large. This is not a theory of Government, but sheer unreasonableness."

BRINGING HON. MAGISTRATES INTO CLOSE CONTACT

A Plea For Fixed Headquarters

The annual general meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday evening. Mr. B. S. Turkhud presided.

In the course of the report for the year ended September 30, 1932 which was unanimously adopted, it was stated that at the commencement of the year the total number of members on the roll including lady Magistrates was 106. With the enrolment of 20 new members, and owing to resignations and removal of some names, the number on the roll on September 30 was 118. In connection with the proposal for a headquarters of the society the report stated that all the preliminaries were being arranged and the necessary furniture, etc., of substantial value had been secured by the President. Messrs. B. N. Karanjia, Hassanali Bhaiji, J. E. Mody, Jehangir Bhicaji and Khan Bahadur B. M. Hodiwalla had come forward with their quota to promote the scheme and it was hoped that with the co-operation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and other members of the Society the idea would translate itself into a reality at no distant date.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the newly President of the Society of Honorary Magistrates.

ANNUAL REPORT APPROVED.

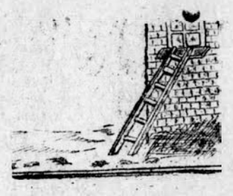
Mr. P. P. Kapadia, joint Honorary Secretary, who moved the adoption of the report, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the seal of appreciation was put by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the work of Honorary Magistrates by selecting certain magistrates for the duty of recording dying declarations. He realised that that kind of work was not congenial and was liable to cause hardship and inconvenience, but he was informed that the work was being carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If the society persisted in securing higher powers for the Honorary Magistrates, their efforts would be crowned with success.

The President then declared the following office-bearers as elected as there was no contest: Mr. B. N. Karanjia (President); Mr. Meyer Nissim (Vice-President); Mr. P. P. Kapadia and Mr. E. Ezra, (joint Honorary Secretaries); and Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram (Honorary Treasurer.)

PLEA FOR FIXED HEADQUARTERS.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President. Mr. Turkhud in his reply said that from the experience he gained during the last communal riots in Bombay one thing which struck him as essential was that the Society should have a fixed headquarters where members could meet and exchange views on various topics which came before them in connection with their duties. A meeting place of that kind would bring the members into close contact with one another and would be a place where their various difficulties would find a solution.

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION



1. Swadeshi is the..... that leads to Swaraj.

2. We shall soon have a united.....

3. The.....of the world are turned towards Gandhiji.

4. The salvation of India will arise through the .....of the villagers.

5. Swadeshi will make India stand on its own .....

6. The very existence of Indian Peasants depends on the timely arrival of the.....

7. The.....of heavy taxes falls on the poor.

COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Fourteen sentences are given with ONE WORD in each sentence missing. The 14 pictures represent 14 words. All you have to do is, to find out these words; and complete the sentences.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The First Picture represents a ladder. The word "ladder" when applied to the first sentence completes it. Similarly the second picture represents India, and "India" applied to the second sentence completes the sentence.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle", and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **10th Nov. 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

8. Force will..... its own object.

9. Forget the past it..... you backwards.

10. Live in the present it will.....you forwards.

11. Look to the future it will.....your standard.

12. In politics the..... only goes to those who demand it.

13. Restrictions will..... the progress of trade

14. The end of communal .....is in sight.

"HELPING CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT"

"Never Seen Him Before" Says C. I. D. Inspector

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Congress volunteer, who was placed mefore the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning, posed as a worker on behalf of the C. I D. but he was disbelieved and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The accused Dattatraya Yeshwant Khandelkar was arrested by the C. I. D. on certain information received, in a house at Dhus Wadi, Girgaon, where a cycle and some red shirts were also found. In his defence the accused stated that he was not only helping the Congress but also the Government, and referred the magistrate to Rao Bahadur Mohanlal N. Desai, Inspector, C. I. D.

Rao Bahadur Desai, was called by the magistrate as a defence witness but he denied having seen the accused before.

The magistrate sentenced the accused as above.

BOUND OVER.

Mohanlal, a picket, who was arrested at Dawa Bazar and on whose information the accused was arrested, was then placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mohanlal said he was introduced to accused Khandelkar by a man who met him near Madhav Baug. He was taken in a gharry to the Dawa Bazar and was given one rupee to shout "Mahatma Gandhiki Jay". He was arrested in a few minutes.

The police prosecutor did not press for the charge in view of the fact that the accused had assisted the prosecution in tracing the accused Khandekar.

His Worship bound him over for a period of six months.

GIVING LOANS TO RY. WORKERS

Alleged Dilatoriness Of Authorities

DOHAD, Nov. 1.

The Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Dohad, writes:—

"The Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway issued a circular in July last, stating that in view of the present wage cut system, the workers have been financially suffering a lot and consequently in order to give some relief the workers are allowed to have an amount equivalent to two months' salary as a loan from their Provident Fund.

Accordingly a number of applications have been submitted to the authorities, through the proper channel.

Though the matter is more than two months' old, no amounts have been paid yet. On enquiries it appears that the authorities have now started investigation into the advancing of such loans, with a view to find out whether the workmen are really in need of money. A number of workmen have given very sound reasons for getting loans."

MAKER OF MODERN BIHAR

MEMORIAL TO SIR ALI IMAM

PATNA, Nov. 2.

Bihar paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Sir Ali Imam this evening when a mass meeting was held at the Wheeler Senate House to mourn his death, the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga presiding. Patna had never before in recent history witnessed such a big gathering, representative of all shades of opinion, communities and castes. Government was represented by Mr. Whitty and Mr. P. C. Tallents. The hall was filled to overflowing.

The president of the meeting read the following message from the Governor:—

"I have read with great sorrow the report of the death of Sir Ali Imam. I have lost a personal friend of long standing and one whose advice often sought and greatly valued. The whole province of Bihar and Orissa mourns the loss of one of its most notable sons. He was a man of great experience and broad views and one who approached the many complicated problems of modern India with the mind of a statesman, and India is poorer to-day on his passing away. I desire to be associated with the message of sympathy which your meeting at Patna will send to His widow, family and relations."

The president, the Chief Justice, Sir Fakhruddin, the Bishop of Patna, Sir Ganesh Dutta, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Baldeva Sahay and other speakers paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the departed statesman.

MANIFOLD SERVICES.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"The meeting places on record its profound grief and sense of irreparable loss at the sudden death of Sir Ali Imam, who by his distinguished record of manifold services, ripe statesmanship, sagacious counsel and sturdy patriotism, occupied the foremost place in the life of the country.

"The meeting resolves to place on record its grateful recognition of the part played by him on the formation of the province, which justly entitles him to be called the Maker of Modern Bihar.

"This meeting further resolves that a suitable memorial be devised to commemorate his life and work and appoints a committee with the Maharaja of Darbhanga as chairman to take all necessary steps in this connection."

Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia announced a donation of Rs. 1,000.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga left to-night to attend the Unity Conference at Allahabad.

The Raja of Surajpur will preside at the Provincial Anti-Untouchability Conference here on November 6.—A.P

A NAPOLEON EPISODE

PARIS, Nov. 2.

Prince Murat, one of the best known figures in French society, has died at the age of 76. He was a descendant of the first prince who married Napoleon Bonaparte's sister Caroline and who was King of Naples from 1808 to 1815. The deceased nobleman was a notable clumban and sportsman.—Reuter.

EASTERN COUNTIES BEAT MIDDLESEX

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Eastern Counties 14, Middlesex 11.

Guy's Hospital 7, Cambridge University 21.

In the Third Division (Southern Section) of the League to-day, Swindon beat Brigton by five goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY CUP PLAY

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules in the semi-final of the Yorkshire Cup, Wakefield beat Halifax by 16 points to 11 and in the semi-final of the Lancashire Cup, Salford drew with St. Helen's each side scoring two points.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT WRONG THROUGHOUT

Ordinance Bill Walk-Out

The circumstances under which four members of the Select Committee on the Ordinance Bill had to walk out of its meeting after discussions had gone on now for over a week, will be gathered from the statement which they have issued to the Press and also from the information furnished from official sources giving their view-point in the matter. We manner in which shrdl tacih disappointment (says the "Hindu") and surprise at the manner in which the Government and the Chairman of the Committee have dealt with the whole situation as it arose from time to time. When the duration of the Bill was fixed for three years by the casting vote of the Chairman, it was not apparent until the following day that that vote was exercised in favour of the Government and not in favour of the popular view which insisted upon limiting the duration of the Bill to one year or less. But every subsequent division that has taken place on important provisions of the Bill has made it clear to the public that the casting vote of the Law Member as Chairman of the Committee was successively used to turn down every important amendment upon which there was a predominance of the popular vote as against the purely official vote. The principle of using the casting vote for this purpose has been defended in the pro-official statement on a variety of grounds to which we shall presently refer, but if the policy of deliberately using the casting vote for such a purpose is justifiable, then it is unnecessary to consider whether the subsequent incidents, of which these four out of the seven dissenting members bitterly complain were not even more unjustifiable.

MOTION TO REFER.

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee together with its personnel was carried exactly as the Government moved it. None of the Opposition parties in the Assembly, therefore, has any responsibility for its constitution, while so far as its powers are concerned, they are clearly defined by the Statue and by the Standing Orders and Rules. It has been claimed for the Govenment that the Assembly having passed a motion for a Select Committee by 64 votes to 32, "it would have been strange if the majority were not represented by a majority on the Committee. But in fact the composition of the Committee gave only half the number of members to the Opposition on the view that when it was a matter of voting, the Government could only secure their view if supported by all the members not definitely in the Opposition and by making use of the casting vote of the Chairman." This explanation is a most surprising and stultifying one, because it is impossible to believe that the Government even when they moved for a Select Committee of this composition, had definitely in their view a method by which the Opposition was to be voted down on each occasion by the casting vote of the Chairman.

STANDING ORDERS.

Indeed, the motion before the House itself did not mention the Chairman as one of the members of the Select Committee and it is only by the operation of the statutory Standing Orders that he became a member of the Select Committee, ex-officio and without election by the House, and became also, in consequence, the Chairman of the Select Committee. Why the Government should have put such shackles on themselves has not been explained. Nor has it been explained why a Select Committee on a legislative measure should numerically necessarily reflect the voting proportions in the House itself. We do not thnk there has been any such convention or understanding so far as the Legislative Assembly in India is concerned. And although it has been usual to consult party whips and include names from different parties in the Select Committee, its strength and composition finally depended on the Government themselves and it was often found that the House intervened and made inconvenient additions to it which the Government have had to accept in the exigencies of business. There is of course no parallel in British Parliamentary precedents to this, because there is no such Select Committee procedure in regard to Bills as obtains in India and Select Committees or Joint Committees in Parliament have en- Select Committee of their choice, tirely a different history and function. It is therefore entirely wrong for the Government to contend that having obtained a they should be allowed further to get a predominantly popular opinion in that Select Committee repeatedly over-ruled by the casting vote of its official Chairman.

PRINCIPLE OF BILL.

It is apparently again contended on behalf of the Government that the principle of the Bill having been accepted by a large majority, the members who proposed to omit any clause or to make large changes in the provisions of the Bill were acting ultra vires. We are afraid that the claim as to the value of the vote for a Select Committee by the House is seriously overstated. The passing of a motion for a select Committee is always deemed to be an acceptance by the House of the principle of the Bill. To repeated questions during the debate, as to what the House would be committed to, the Law Member gave assurances that his mind was absolutely open as regards the duration of the Bill and "that all that the motion commits the House to is the principe of the necessity of combating certain manifestations of the civil disobedience movement." He also said that if any better provisions than those proposed by the Government could be devised on the other side "we should be only too glad to consider them," and he even went so far as to say that if "in regard to any particular matter of which we are complaining and which is hampering the administration and which is undermining authority, if it could be pointed out that the ordinary law is sufficient, we shal certainly drop the special law which we are suggesting." It seems to us that the motion to omit a particular clause relating to picketing comes exactly within the four corners of this undertaking.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

If the Government take a different view, all that they can do is to vote against it in the Select Committee. If they are outvoted, their representatives have always the right to append dissenting minutes to the Select Committee's report—a right which they have often exercised when Select Commttees by a majority turned down particular Government proposals; and the only proper and correct course for the Government to adopt would then be to go to the House itself and move their proposals again as amendments on the Select Committee's amended Bill and obtain the decision of the House thereon. There have been many occasions when the Government have had to do it and many occasions when they succeeded and others on which they have failed.

Instead of following this straightforward and correct procedure which the Constitution has provided, they have most unnecessarily and, in our opinion, most irregularly, thought it right to take adcantage of the fact that the Law Member is the statutory Chairman of the Select Committee and use his casting vote as Chairman on every occasion in accordance with the view which the Government hold.

CHALLENGE OF PROPRIETY.

As the statement of the four members rightly points out, the effect of this course of procedure has been that the Bill will be made law virtually by the same process by which Ordinances drafted by the Government become law by the signature of the Viceroy. We do hope that the propriety of the whole of this procedure will be raised in proper form before the Legislative Assembly and that the President will examine the position thoroughly and place the whole thing on a correct footing. The procedure of legislating in India through Select Committees has often been commended by the late Sir C. P. Ilbert and others as part of an efficient egislative machinery which other Parliamentary legislatures may well copy. Let not this merit be undermined in any manner by methods which may eventually render the work of select Committees in India farcical. So far as the Ordinance Bill itself is concerned, it is for those member who pinned their faith in the wisdom of the Select Committe to improve the Bill so as to make it less obnoxious than they themselves declaed it to be to discharge their duty to the country without fear or favour when it comes up before the Assembly.

STARS ARE GOING FURTHER AWAY

How Einstein "Abolished Infinity"

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSSETS,

(By Mail.

The stars are gradually getting further away from the earth, according to Sir Athur Eddington, of Cambridge University, England

In an address to astronomers here Sir Arthur described how the universe was expanding like a toy balloon, at a rate that doubled its diametre in 1,300,000,000 years. He pictured the galaxies of stars as embedded in the balloon surface. As the balloon expanded, he said, the stars receded from one another and from the terrestrial globe.

This theory, said Sir Arthur, had been supported by observations since the Sitter's first theoretical hint that the universe expanded in 1917.

"Just as predicted", he said, "the remote spiral nebulae appear to be running away from us and the velocity of recession increases in proportion to the distance. The disturbing thing is the rate at which the expansion is going on.

EINSTEIN'S WAY.

"In 1915 Einstein had by his new theory and law of gravitation brought a large part of the domain of physics to good order. There was only one place where it did not seem to work properly and that was infinity. I think Einstein showed his greatness in the simple and drastic way with which he dealt with difficulties of infinity—he just abolished infinity.

"He inserted another item in his law of gravitation which had the effect of making space at great distances bend around and close up; so that, by going right on one never gets to infinity. Since there was no longer any infinity there could not be any difficulties of infinity.

"However, what we are now interested in is the term which Einstein added to the law of gravitation to accomplish this. It is called the cosmical term and involves a new term is a force of repulsion directly proportional to the distance. The position of this term is now so secure that to drop the cosmical constant would knock the bottom out of space, but it is necessary now to introduce spherical space into our picture of a material system scattering about under a predicted repulsive force.

THE RUBBER BALLOON.

"Imagine a rubber balloon to represent spherical space. Our three dimensions—length, breadth and thickness, all ought to be in the rubber skin of the balloon; so we have to sacrifice one in the model, but that does not matter very seriously. Imagine the galaxies to be embedded in the rubber. Now let the balloon be steadily inflated; that's the expanding universe.

"The galaxies are supposed to be dotted all over the balloon surface. Our observational knowledge, however, is limited to a portion which corresponds roughly to the size of India on a terrestrial globe. Each galaxy has galaxies all round it; none is central and none is at the outside. That is why we have to use spherical space; you could construct a system like that in space as we have commonly imagined it. Of course, as the balloon dilates the rubber stretches and the galaxies embedded in it recede from one another That is the motion of recession that we observe.

"In a spherical universe light can return to its starting point after a journey around the universe. The greater part of the cosmic radiation generated since the beginning of time is still wandering about unabsorbed, and by far the greatest part observed dates from the time the expansion had seriously started. Consequently the wave length has been greatly lengthened and the penetrating power increased.

"Something more is needed to give the expanding universe a secure place in science and I believe we have found this in the prediction of the speed of expansion. The universe is expanding relatively to our common standards; our common standards are shrinking relatively to the size of the universe."—Reuter.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT FROM 15TH OCTOBER TO 4TH NOVEMBER, 1932 THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE MILLOWNERS SHOW-CASE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The continuance, up to the 28th Feoruary 1933 of the temporary appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate is sanctioned, and Mr. O. H. Brown is directed to continue to hold it.

The continuance up to the 30th June 1933 of the temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police held by the undermentioned officers, subject to the condition that the temporary appointments shall cease to exist earlier if Assistant Superintendents of Police become available to replace the temporary Deputy Superintendents of Police:—

(1) Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

(2) Mr. D A. Laher, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

(3) Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira,

(4) Mr. W. J. Banham, Deputy Superintendent of Police. Thana,

(5) Mr. S. S. Basrur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur,

(6) Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

(7) Rao Saheb M. K. Kakeri, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. T. V. Thadani, Barrister-at-Law, to continue to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, up to the 31st October 1932.

The Honourable Mr. W. F. Hudson, Member of Council, is granted leave from 6th January 1933.

The following appointments are made on the expiry of the leave granted to Mr. H. Hamill, I.E.S., Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and vice Mr. G. B. Jathar, I.E.S., Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona:—

Mr. A C. Farran, I.E.S. Principal and Professor of Indian History and Economics, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to revert to his substantive post at the Karnatak College.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, I.E.S., Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to remain as an attached officer at the Deccan College, Poona, during the winter vacation and to do duty as Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, from 5th November 1932.

Mr. M. S. Cheema, B.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.), to hold the special temporary post of Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. N. R. Thadani, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Lond.), to officiate as Lecturer in History and Economics, Ismail College, Andheri.

Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay

EXAMINATION RESULT.

The following students are declared to have passed the Examination of the Training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service held in September 1932, and are entitled to the Local Self-Government Service Diploma from the Local Self-Government Institute:—

1. M G A Akhatar (pass with distinction and wi.. Gold Medal); 2. G V Kale (pass with distinction and win Gold Medal); 3. P K Dhond (pass with distinction); 4. G K Bhide (pass with distinction); 5. Y P Pandit (pass with distinction); 6. A P Parikh; 7. Dharam das H Sonejee; 8. B M Gogte; 9. B V Shethji; 10. . K Bhure; 11. Nehachalsingh; 12. K S Pandya; 13. S L Kalgaonkar; 14. S K Paranjpe; 15. A P Patel; 16. V. D. Dave.

EX-STUDENTS.

17. S C Kalburgi; 18. Y N Churi; 19. V V Pandit; 20. R V Rahalkar.

DETENU'S FAMILY ALLOWANCE

"Advance" (Calcutta) writes:—

Sjt. Satya Ranjan Baksi, ex-editor of "Liberty" who was arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act in August last, has been, it is understood removed to Buxa detention camp. But curiously enough, although three months have elapsed since his arrest the authorities have not, we have reason to believe, thought fit to grant any allowance for the maintenance of his fairly large family. Even the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has imposed obligations on the Government to provide for the family of the detenus. As Sjt. Baksi happened to be the sole bread-winner of his dependants any undue delay in granting allowance evidently means extreme hardships to them.

MONOGRAPH ON INDIAN MEDICINE

The following notification has been issued by the University of Madras:—

The Sir J.C. Bose Prize (Rs 350), which may be competed for by candidates from any part of India, will be awarded by the Syndicate for the best monograph on "A critical study of Hindu medicine." The monographs must be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar not later than May 1, 1933. No monograph shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each monograph shall be headed by a motto or a 'nom de plume' selected by the competitor, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or 'nom de plume,' and containing within it his name, designation and address, and a signed declaration that the monograph has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the Prize and has not in any way been previously published. Monographs may be printed, typewritten, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

CROCODILE IN NET

Village Fishermen's Adventure

A twelve-foot crocodile was caught in the nets of some fishermen in the Baral river (Rajashahi), and was landed and killed.

It is stated that it was first seen in the river near the railway bridge near Orani station and was fired at by some local men. It appeared to be unhurt and disappeared. Shortly after it got entangled in the fishermen's nets.

FIRST ARMED BANK ROBBERY IN TOKYO

Chain Of Coincidence Leads To Capture

Three young criminals who perpetrated the first armed bank robbery in Tokyo, in what the newspapers call "Chicago style," were captured through an extraordinary chain of discoveries. On arrest their leader posed as a Communist who proposed to carry out his creed by raiding banks, offices, and wealthy men's houses.

The three drove in a taxi-cab to a suburban bank, "held up" the cashiers at the pistol point, decamped with 31,000 yen (about £3,000), and disappeared. The police in a different part of Tokyo, while examining three gamblers accused of swindling country visitors, found that the gamblers were regularly preyed upon by armed blackmailers, some of whom were arrested. The blackmailers in turn revealed the existence of a gang of pistol smugglers. Three of these smugglers were caught, and it was found that they had an appointment for Sunday with a prospective purchaser of six Brownings. The police kept the appointment, seized the man, and found in his pockets. 2.565 yen in notes stolen from the bank.

Under police examination, prolonged apparently for nearly 30 hours, and after identification by the bank officials, the man confessed that he was a Communist and betrayed his accomplices, who were arrested at 5 a.m. by 45 armed policemen wearing bullet-proof vests. The man first captured declared that he had bought 25 pistols for the Communist Party. Three pistols and 500 cartridges were found at his lodgings and also lists of wealthy men's addresses. Two of the gang were members of a Left Wing organization, but as their record shows that they were rascals their leader's Communism may prove to be a pose assumed to dignify a sordid crime. The police are intensely proud of their capture, and the Home Minister has made the men concerned a gift of 700 yen.

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ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

Activities Of Parsi Division For 1931

The following extracts from the 28th report of the Parsi Division, Bombay Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, (No. 3. District, within the Empide of India), from 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1931:—

Except for the first two months of the year until the Delhi Pact was signed on the 5th March 1931. the year unded report was a normal one and members had some respite after strenuous work during the previous two years. Besides rendering help to the injured during the first two months of the year when the civil obedience movement, commenced in the previous year, had still continued, routine work was carried of as usual removing patients and invalids from one place to another, irrespective of caste or creed and attending athletic meetings, etc.

The outstanding event of the year was the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Divisional Headquarters Lady Willingdon Building by Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt. M V O, O B E, on the 18th October 1931 on the plot of land granted, by the Bombay Government in the north-east corner of the Esplanade Maidan. Before the foundation stone was laid a thanks, giving Jasan Ceremony was performed in the Contractor Hall of the Anjuman Fire Temple The Building was nearly completed by the end of the year and awaited its opening ceremony. which was performed by His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, on the 9th April 1932, in the presence of a large gathering, the proceedings of which will be published in the report of the year 1932 This is an epoch making event in the history of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, in India, being the first opportunity for a Division to possess its own building.

This is the result of Superintendent D F Panthaki's continuous and hard efforts for 17 years to obtain from the Government a plot of land for the eraction of the Building. By the generosity of the Parsi community in general and munificent donations of Dr Dhanjibhoy Hormasji Mehta. C I E. of the Red Cross fame and of the Trustees of the N M Wadia Charities in particular, the building has come into existence.

The membership of the Division at the close of the year was 110. there being 12 admissions and 9 withdrawals; the latter due to deaths, transfer of service, etc. Besides, there were two Honorary Members.

PUBLIC DUTIES.

Owing to the temporary cessation of the civil disobedience movement, the year as regards public duties was normal. Routine work was cadried on as usual. The progress made by the Division during the 28 years of its existence was maintained with increased activities.

Inspite of the increasing work, the members fully maintained the traditions of the Division and offered their honorary services, often times at a considerable sacrifice of their time and energy. They responded to 577 calls involving in all about 925 hours during the year, at all hours, as far as possible.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

The civil disobedience movement. which commenced in the previous year, continued during the first two months of the year under report. It afforded several opportunities to members to turn out on public duties. As in the previous year, members attended in large numbers, whenever their services were needed, practically at all hours. They rendered efficient treatment to the injured and removed hospital cases in motor ambulances. During the first two months of the year, they rendered help to 63 injured persons in this movement and removed 20 to hospitals. Sholapur Day and Boycott of Law Courts the 16th January 1931 was a heaviest day for members when they had to remain on duty 16 hours continuously from 8 a.m. to mid-night.

Roadside and other Cases Treated: Besides rendering help to 63 persons injured in connection with the civil disobedience movement and to 38 cases on other public duties, members had occasions to treat 34 cases while not on public duty. In all they treated 135 injured persons during the year.

The removal service was, as usual, in great demand all throughout the year. There were 512 calls, which brings an average of 42.66 per month.

Of the 512 patients removed. 436 were Parsis, 50 Hindus, 3 Mahomedans and 13 Christians. A large nummber of patients and invalids were removed at a very short notice. There were 185 immediate calls without any previous notice, which were immediately responded to as far as possible, within 5 to 30 minutes. There were several occasions when more patients than one were removed in a single day.

Out of the 512 patients removed during the year, 261 made voluntary donations from Re. 1 to Rs. 51, the total amount thus received was Rs. 1,611. The cost of running both the motor ambulances amounted to Rs. 2.759 against Rs. 1,611 received as voluntary donations. This shows a deficit of Rs. 1,148, which was made up from special donations. 251 Patients were removed quite free.

INSPECTION BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, inspected along with the Bombay Corps the members of the Division on the 7th March 1931 and distributed Service Medals, Bars, trophies and Prizes to the members His Excellency in the course of his speech paid tribute in glowing terms to the work done by the members of the Division during the civil disobedience movements.

After referring competitive Examinations, distribution of prizes, service medal bars service badges, certificates, etc. and the annual re-examination, the annual inspection, and appointments, the report proceeds to mention about the financial position of the Division as under.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

During the year under report, income by subscriptions, donations, interest, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,517-5-11, while the expenditure was Rs 5,230-4-3, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,287-1-8

The securities relating to the Divisional and Endowment Funds have been lodged with the Official Trustee of Bombay, which amount to Rs. 56,000 consisting of 3-1/2 per cent. Government Pro Notes of the face value of Rs 49,000; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 of the face value of Rs. 500; 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan, 1935, of the face value of Rs. 500, and Government 5 year Cash Certificates for Rs. 6,000 which were due in February 1929, but continued for a further period of five years upto 11th February 1934. These securities yield an annual income of Rs. 1,775, which does not suffice for the upkeep of motor ambulances, rents, telephones, equipment, instructional purposes, etc.

In order to remove any sort of misunderstanding as to the final disposal of the Funds of the Division, in case (may God forbid) the Division ceases to exist. in his letter dated the 20th March 1931, addressed to the Chief Commissioner for India, the Chief Commissioner for Brigade Overseas, London, sanctioned the following Special Rule for the Parsi Division, so that there may be no doubt that Rules 67 to 73 and 318 of the General Regulations of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (1927) are not calculated in any way to restrict the appeal for funds:—

SPECIAL RULE.

"The Ambulance Materials and Headquaters Building, furnished at the cost of, and funds supplied by the Parsi community, shall be vested in such manner as the Parsi community may desire."

This announcement was, at the desire of the Chief Commissioner for the Brigade Overseas, was given wide publicity in the local press, with a view to help the Division.

The following are extracts from the sixth annual report (from 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1931), of the Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division:—

The Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, organised on the 1st October 1925, has now completed the sixth year of its existence.

Senior Section:—In the commencement of the year, there whom having attained the age of dhom having attained the age of 18 were transferred to the Parent Division. 18 Cadets of the Junior Section having qualified themselves for senior first aid certificate were transferred to the Senior Section. There was one fresh enrolment during the year. 2 of the cadets left the Section for study, leaving 29 cadets at the close of the year.

The Nagpur Muslim Association has placed on record their sense of regret at the premature demise of Sir Ali Imam.

CAWNPORE SENSATION

Foreign Cloth Dealer's Nose Cut Off

A foreign cloth dealer's nose was cut off at Cawnpore when he was out visiting friends in connection on Divali night Interviewed, Mr. Niranjanlal whose nose was cut off, immediately after the incident which happened at about 8 p.m. stated that he was returning from the house of Rai Saheb Gopinath another prominent foreign cloth merchant and while he was just passing through Jagan Nath "gali" a young man dressed in "khaddar" and bareheaded asked Mr. Niranjanlal if he would show him the road to Nayaganj. And before saying anything further, it is alleged, he attacked Mr. Niranjanlal with a sharp weapon and cut off his nose and disappeared. Mr. Niranjanlal tried to follow him but in vain. Mr. Niranjanlal says that he can recognise the young man.

Mr. Niranjan had been selling foreign goods in large quantities despite protests from Congressmen and picketing at his premises had resulted in over 100 arrests. Congressmen twice took out a mock funeral for him. Recently Mr. Niranjanlal had been organising an all-India foreign cloth dealers' deputation to wait on the Viceroy and also to see Gandhiji in jail to get the violent methods adopted by Congress men stopped and picketing also to be given up.

Mr. Niranjanlal is a leading foreign cloth dealer wielding great influence amongst commercial circles. Merchants thronged at his premises to express sympathy. Doctors dressed his nose after profuse bleeding and injections have been given. High police officers also are attending the patient. Others are instituting inquiries

"POONA IN 1950"

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Nov. 2

"Poona in 1950" is the name of an institution, which has been recently established here, through the efforts of Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, the Chief Officer of Poona City Municipality who is known in Poona, to make Poona, during the course of 18 years to come, an ideal city, having 'every one' of its residents—male or female—educated, and having every family therein, well-provided with all the necessary means of caring a decent livelihood, is the aim and object of "Poona in 1950."

Some 50 citizens have so far enlisted themselves as members of this new institution. To carry out the programmes of work regarding the spread of education, by starting schools and reading rooms, and relief funds, to help the distressed, about 10 centres are to be opened in the city. An army of social workers is to be formed, in which about 600 volunteers would be enrolled.

Under the auspices of "Poona in 1950" a meeting was held the other day in Dal-Allay, to open a centre of the institution for starting the work of Adult Education, sanitation, opening reading rooms etc. Mr. B. G. Jagtap, Headmaster, Shivaji High School presided. Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, D. V. Gokhale, and Bhagwat who were present for this meeting made speeches, exhorting people to help the institution.

ALLEGED GAMBLING

209 Arrests At Allahabad

One hundred and thirty-one persons—71 Hindus and 60 Mahomedans—were arrested at Allahabad and in the course of one night in connection with the alleged gambling on a public road or thorough fare, or in a common gambling house.

One of the raids, which led to the arrest of 21 persons, was supervised personally by Mr. P.H.J. Measures, the Superintendent of Police, and was made just before midnight.

In all 12 cases have been registered, five of which comprising 11 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans, are on the charge, it is understood, of gambling on a public road. The accused in the remaining cases will be prosecuted on the charge of keeping a gaming house or gambling therein, or for both the offences.

Sixty-nine Hindus and nine Mahomedans were arrested on October 31 at Allahabad on the charge of gambling following police raids in different localities in the course of two days. The total number of persons arrested in connection with the alleged gambling since Tuesday last, therefore, comes to 209, of whom 140 are Hindus and 69 Mahomedans.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932

SIKHS MAY CONCEDE MUSLIM MAJORITY

Sind No Longer An Obstacle To Unity

NEGOTIATIONS ON EVE OF ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The Hindu and Sikh leaders resumed discussions from 10 in the morning at Dr. Katju's residence. The latest to join this conference are three Bombay delegates and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. It is expected that the meeting will take a finol decision to-day on the Sind and Punjab questions.

Some difficulty is being experienced on account of the attitude of the Sikh delegates, who are reported to have refused to consent to a statutory majority for Muslims.

MALAVIYA'S "DENIAL"

Though the reports which appeared earlier to the effect that they have conceded the point have been contradicted by Pandit Malaviya, yet there are reasons to believe that the Sikh delegation will be persuaded to concede the point.

I understand that the Hindus wil agree to the separation of Sind with a proviso that the province meets its own financial obligations and proves no burden on the Central Treasury.

SICKBED APPEAL

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition has been causing alarm. She has been suffering from heart trouble and her condition became serious this morning, when she fainted. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy has been wired to come down immediately. Mrs. Motilal Nehru has been in constant attendance on her. From her sick-bed Kamala Nehru has issued a touching appeal to the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders not to allow the present golden opportunity to slip by and to put an end all communal wrangles once for all in the interests of the Motherland.

FULL TEXT OF MESSAGE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru has issued the following appeal on the eve of the Unity Conference:—

"To-day Hindus, Muslims and Christians have assembled in the ancient and historic city of Prayag to achieve unity. Two great rivers of India meet here. Cannot then human beings, who are in fact brothers, come together? If the number of Sikhs or Muslims is a little more or a little less in the Council, it is not going to ruin the country. Your communal wranglings and fratricidal fights have ruined this beautiful land of ours and you have made yourselves laughing stock of the whole world. The Hindu community claims to capture others with love. Here is an occasion to prove it. The Muslims claim to be generous. Here is the test for their generosity. The Sikhs call themselves brave but a brave people must depend on their own strength and do not fight for a few seats in the Councils.

We the women of India wonder why on earth you have been quarreling among yourselves. You did not invite a single woman to this conference. Is it because they are anxious for a settlement?

The present Krishna of India has been preaching the message of love. Have you not heard it? If you men have lost courage, then at least unite among yourselves and leave it to us, the women, to fight India's battles. Would the wailings of Mother India touched your stony hearts?

I am issuing this appeal from my sickbed as I am unable to address you personally. I wish before I die that the news reaches me that Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs have united.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

M. Ps. DEMAND TAX ON FOREIGN MEAT

Sequel To Deputation On Premier

LONDON, Nov. 3

Action to alleviate the serious plight of British agriculture, which is interpreted by some morning papers as in the nature of an ultimatum, has been taken by the Conservative Parliamentary Agriculture Committee consisting of some 200 members of the House of Commons in a resolution demanding an immediate tax on foreign meat and more stringent quota restrictions.

The decision is a sequel to a deputation which waited on the Premier and Mr. Baldwin on November 1, asking for urgent relief to agriculture. The Premier had replied to the deputation that he was alive to the gravity of the situation and invited suggestions.

The position is complicated by the fact that much competition meat comes from Dominions, and it is impossible to reduce the Dominions' quotas in view of the Ottawa agreements without hearing the Dominions' views.

The Government's plans are expected to be revealed during the unemployment debate, on November 7, when agriculture will be specially considered. It is most unlikely that the tax will be imposed and it is suggested that solution can be found in voluntary restriction by importers.—Reuter's Special.

SNAG IN OTTAWA AGREEMENTS

How Canadian Wheat Is Affected

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The United States and Canada have discovered an unexpected snag in the Ottawa agreements which has only just loomed large following the decision of the Commons that Canadian wheat consigned to the United Kingdom but stored in the United States elevators, and thence reconsigned will not get benefit of Empire Preference.

Grainmen in Buffalo through which the bulk of Canadian wheat is shipped to the United Kingdom fear that the decision will kill transhipment business. During winter when Great Lakes are frozen, Buffalow-New York route offers advantages which Canadian and Western wheat-producers fear will be lost under the British decision.

Mr. Hore-Belisha in the Commons quoted statements of Sir E. Bennett showing that Sir Bennett clearly understood the position. He (Sir H. Hore-Belisha) explained that the purpose of the decision was to encourage the storage of wheat in Canada or the United Kingdom where we would obtain the advantage of the storage warehouse dues now paid to the United States.—Reuter.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS BILL

Committee Stage Ends

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The House of Commons concluded the committee stage of the Ottawa Agreements Bill, the third reading of which will be taken up to-day.—

LABOUR CLAUSE REJECTED.

The House of Commons by 268 votes to 57 rejected the Labour clause in the Ottawa Bill providing that nothing in the Bill should prevent Government from reducing general "ad valorem" duty of ten per cent. imposed under the Import Duties Act, 1932.

Sir E. Hore-Belisha declared that nothing in the Bill would prevent Parliament from legally reducing any tax, and that there was nothing sanctioning agreements for five years. Parliament remained supreme though Ministers who signed the Ottawa agreement had moral obligation to see that they were carried out. This Act of Parliament could be repealed by another Parliament. Therefore the new clauses was unnecessary. —Reuter.

Father Elwin (right), being interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter.

TO CENSURE DE VALERA

Cosgrave's Offensive In Dail

DUBLIN. Nov. 2.

A motion which "censures the Executive Council for its continued failure satisfactorily to adjust the differences between it and the British Government and condemns it for pursuing a policy which has caused grievous injury to the agricultural industry, serious damage to export trade of the country and heavy losses to the community and has gravely increased unemployment," has been tabled by ex-President Cosgrave, now Leader of the Opposition in the Dail and will be debated on November 9.

The possibility of Government being defeated depends on the attitude of Labour, in connection with which a meeting was held to-night to discuss the position. It is noteworthy, however, that leave was given by the Dail to-day ti introduce a supprementary estimate of £350,000 for relief schemes for unemployed.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

Germany Introduces Quota System

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

In defiance of opposition, Government have decided to introduce the quota system of agricultural imports. The countries most affected will be Holland, Italy, France and Denmark, who, it is feared, will adopt reprisals.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND TARIFF LAWS

WELLINGTON, Nov. 2.

A Customs Bill giving legissative effect to the Ottawa resolutions, which were passed on October 13, was introduced in the House this evening. Additional provisions empower Government to negotiate further tariff adjustments and a surtax concession with other parts of the Empire and protect the New Zealand tobacco growers against disabilities possibly arising from the removal of the surtax on imports.—Reuter.

NEW LOAN CREATES FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION

Firm Undertone In Gilt-Edged Securities

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Government issue has created the most favourable impression. Limitation to 300 million sterling is considered to be well-judged. Keener competition for the issue, especially by banks and insurance companies, is confidently expected.

On the Stock Exchange interest, chiefly centred round gilt-edged securities, and although an early sharp advance was not maintained, the undertone was very firm.

Sterling Exchange also opened stronger, but subsequently reacted. Commodity markets were featureless. On Wall Street, fluctuation was very narrow, but tendency was generally dull.

HUNGER-MARCHERS RETURNING HOME

Leaders' Petition Confiscated By Police

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Abandoning the project of forcing Parliament to receive a deputation, the hunger-marchers are preparing to return home. The first batch has left for Brighton by motor-coach. Most of other contingents hope to raise trainfare. Leaders complain bitterly that petition said to contain a million signatures protesting against the means test has been confiscated by the police. It was deposited at Charing Cross station cloakroom during yesterday's excitement. When the leaders called to-day, they were informed that the police had got the document.—Reuter.

BUDGET BALANCING BY LOAN

WARSAW, Nov. 2.

Dismay has been caused by the Polish budget figures for the year ending March 1933-34, showing an expenditure of £82,000,000 while the revenue is only estimated at £70,000,000. Even the latter figure is considered greatly over the mark as numerous concerns are closing down due to the economic crisis. Government will probably have to contract a loan in order to balance the budget or resort to inflation, besides cutting down expenditure.—Reuter.

FATHER ELWIN BACK IN INDIA

Greater For His Fast

SAYS BRITISHERS DEEPLY TOUCHED BY MAHATMA'S FATEFUL VOW

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Father Verrier Elwin, the well-known social worker and preacher arrived in Bombay from England by the Italian liner "Victoria" this morning.

To a "Chronicle" representative, who saw him on board the steamer and asked him what he thought about the prospects of the Round Table Conference, Father Elwin stated that he was not at liberty at the moment to make any statement regarding political matters.

THE FAST.

Alluding to Mahatma's epic fast in the cause of the removal of untouchability, he said that although the Tory press misrepresented Gandhiji, the fast had created a very deep impression on the minds of the English people. Father Elwin was at Birmingham when the news of the fast was flashed to England and he addressed five meetings on the significance of the fast.

"I had no idea that the English people were so deeply touched by Gandhiji's sacrifice," he remarked "I think it has raised the prestige of Mahatma Gandhi to a height it had not reached before in England and the Continent."

On the question of Christians and electorates, Father Elwin stated that he found among the religiousy-minded people in England a very strong feeling that separate electorates were bad. The long statement issued by the Bishop of Dornkhal attacking the principle of separate electorates had created a very favourable impression.

WORK FOR TRIBES.

Father Elwin stated that he was proceeding straight to the Central Province to continue the work of social uplift. He is connected with the Gond Seva Mandal on organisation in C.P. devoted to social uplift work among the hill tribes.

PLANE CRASHES: FIVE KILLED

Wing Breaks Away From Machine

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

Five people (the pilot, the wireless operator and three passengers) were killed this afternoon when a Lufthansa passenger aeroplane, flying between Nuremberg and Frankfurt-on-Main, crashed at Echterfuhl, in the Spessart Mountains. Two of the passengers were officials of the Bavarian Ministry of Finance.

The disaster is believed to have been caused by a wing breaking away from the machine. One body is still buried under the wreckage and another, which is missing, is that of a passenger who is believed to have attempted to jump clear.

Darkness and rain are handicapping the search for the victims.—Reuter.

MANCHURIA AND LYTTON REPORT

Question In Lords

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

During the debate in the House of Lords on Manchuria, Lord Ponsonby asked Government to define its attitude towards the report of the Lytton Commission.

Lord Lytton pointed out that nothing could be done by the League effectively unless unanimity was secured. and it would be impossible to secure unanimity of all countries by making such a statement in advance. There was the utmost danger in delaying the handling of the Manchurian problem any longer.

Replying for Government, Lord Hailsham, said that their object at Geneva would be to unite with other Powers in finding a single policy which might fairly be described as the policy of the League as a whole. In attempting to attain that policy it would be the object of Government to persuade the Governments of China and Japan to associate themselves with it.—B.O.W.

Akola—A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Akola was held at the Chowk, Akola, on the 29th of October, under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Rahman at which resolutions in support of the peace moves initiated by the Lucknow Conference were passed.

AND YET MORE!

Representation Of U. P. Zamindars

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the U.P. Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar:—

That this Association emphatically protests against the allotment of six seats to the landlords of the United Provinces through special electorates, as has been announced by the Premier in the communal award. As the number of the elected members of the local Legislative Council will be more than double at the time of its future constitution, this representation will be quite inadequate having regard to the position, status and the stake of the Zamindar community in these Provinces. This decision is quite contrary to their decision in the case of the tea planters of Assam and that of the European community of Bengal regarding their representation in the local Legislature.

It is, further, earnestly requested that in these provinces the representation of the landlords through special electorates be increased in the same proportion as there be an increase in the number of elected members of the local Legislative Council.

It is also urged that this association must have the right of proportionate representation in the local legislature, as has been recommended by the Indian Central Committee and the U.P. Legislative Council Committee in their reports, for this Association is much older, active and more representative, having been established in 1896, than the Agra Province zamindars' Association, Allahabad, established in 1914.

LORD METHUEN'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Military honours were paid to the aged Field Marshal Lord Methuen, who was buried in his country seat at Corsham (Wiltshire). A guard of honour was provided by the Scots Guards, of whom Lord Methuen was a colonel.—Reuter.

WINTERTON ON LAW, ORDER AND REFORMS

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Support to Government's dual policy in India of preserving law and order, and continuing the programme of constitutional reform was expressed by Lord Winterton in a speech at Poplar.

Lord Winterton pointed out that opponents of the Government's policy in the House of Commons would be compelled to submit a definite alternative plan when the Indian Reform Bill was produced, and said that none of them had a plan that could be seriously recommended.

Lord Winterton stated that he would be a member of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

Mr. Muthiah Chettiar Elected

MADRAS, November 2.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation to-night Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar (Kumararajah of Chettinad) was unanimously elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year.

The new President was warmly congratulated on his elevation to the Presidential 'gadi' by all sections of the House.

Replying, Mr. Muthiah Chetiar said that now that he had been elected President he was above all parties and personalities and would serve and conduct himself in such a manner as to erase the impression that he was a party-man.—A.P.

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